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FEWER GUNS, KEYS, MORE DEMOCRACY, URGED IN PRISONS

Mr. Osborne Outlines Aims of "Mutual Welfare League" at Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary

"Do Good; Make Good" Is Motto of Convicts Being Fitted to Return to Useful Lives

Fewer guards and guns and keys in American prisons, and more democracy and self-help and character building, was the counsel of Thomas Mott Osborne, formerly warden of Sing Sing, New York, prison, who addressed this morning's meeting of the Warden's Association, held in connection with the congress of the American Prison Association. Less emphasis on the stone walls and repression, and greater emphasis upon freedom and responsibility will inaugurate a new era within the prison itself, and fit the men to return to useful lives when they are freed is the opinion of the speaker.

Mr. Osborne spoke in defense of the Mutual Welfare League, of which he is the founder, and which, under his direction, has been tried successfully in a number of great prisons in the United States. Referring to his experience with the League in the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., Mr. Osborne pointed out how the prisoners, themselves, adopted the motto for the organization, "Do Good; Make Good," and the colors of green and white as symbolic of hope and truth.

"Without guards, but under the conduct of their own elected sergeant-at-arms," said Mr. Osborne, "those 1400 prisoners marched, Sunday after Sunday, to entertainments provided for them. There were no infringements of discipline during the program. At its conclusion, still without guards, they marched back and locked themselves in their own cells."

"Prison Democracy"
Mr. Osborne outlined just what the league is and what it is not. Declaring that it had been dubbed a "prison democracy," he said: "The league is a prison system, not arbitrarily imposed by the prison authorities, but which is desired and requested by the prisoners themselves. Prison authorities cannot afford to play politics with the league. There must be no attempt on the part of prison officials to control the result of the elections and membership in the league must be common to all prisoners—a condition which only can make possible the universal responsibility which is the purpose of the organization."

Referring to the initial experiment with the league in the Auburn prison, Mr. Osborne pointed out how prison discipline was immediately improved by the new system. "Many of the prisoners who were regarded with some suspicion by the authorities," said Mr. Osborne, "proved themselves capable of the responsibilities under the league and of discharging them honorably."

"The Mutual Welfare League," he said, "is not a beautiful theory spun in the library by you or me or by any one else. It was built up slowly step at a time, by the prisoners themselves. It developed further under the guidance of the prisoners at Sing Sing and Portsmouth. It is not an experiment. And instead of making the lives of the prisoners easier, in many respects it makes their daily work difficult, for it imposes the highest standards and calls for courage to break away from the old habits of thought and action and acquire new ideals."

"Problems of Boyhood"
At this morning's session of the National Prisoners' Aid Association, F. Emory Lyon, superintendent of the Central Howard Association, Chicago, in discussing "Problems of Boyhood," declared that "if the State had voted one-half of the cost of committal or half the annual budget for the boys' maintenance inside the institution to their personal guidance during the first critical period outside, it would have saved thousands of the dollars that are spent in supporting criminals, because of those men would not have resorted to crime."

"Strange to say the State has given little attention to proper care of delinquent boys after they are released. Enormous sums have been expended by the various states in building and maintaining correctional training schools for the juvenile delinquent. But only a fraction of those amounts have been devoted to the desirable after-care of the finished product of these institutions during the period of readjustment."

Boys and their problems will again occupy the center of attention at the general session tonight, at which Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, will speak on the educational aspects of juvenile delinquency. Other speakers tonight will be Leon C. Faulkner, superintendent, State Training School for Boys, Loch Raven, Md.; Calvin Derrick, superintendent, State Home for Boys, Jamesburg, N. J.; and E. S. Jennings, warden of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y.

Dance Halls and Pool Rooms Joining "Clean-Up" Movement

How some public dance halls and billiard rooms, recognizing in the abolition of the saloon the handwriting on their own walls, are setting their own houses in order especially in driving out bootleggers, drug vendors, and other such persons who infect them, was brought out today by Miss Mary E. McDowell, commissioner of public welfare for Illinois, who spoke to the

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Seaport in Dispute at Head of Adriatic



Italy is understood to have decided to annex Fiume, but to hand over to Yugoslavia the suburb of Susak, and the Port Baros delta, which embraces one of the extensive harbors that give Fiume its commercial importance. The relative positions of the places in dispute to the contiguous nations and to the Gulf of Quarnero, which is noted for its fisheries, are shown in the smaller of the two maps.

JUGOSLAV-ITALIAN FIUME DIFFERENCES NEAR TERMINATION

Paris Learns From Authoritative Source of Terms Leading to Solution of Question

PARIS, Sept. 14 (P)—When the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, declares the annexation of Fiume to Italy, he will announce the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Port Baros, the adjoining harbor, it is learned here from an authoritative source. He will thus give up any claim to that port, to Susak, and to the Delta there, which will be left to Yugoslavia.

This, it is stated, is the result of direct negotiations now going on between Signor Mussolini and the Yugoslav Government, which are reported as about on the point of completion. Yugoslavia being satisfied to have a free hand in the development of the ports left to it.

The Italian Premier's declaration of the annexation of Fiume was fixed for tomorrow, Sept. 15, according to a previous announcement, and it is tomorrow also that the time limit expires on his note to Yugoslavia which had been construed in some quarters as an ultimatum.

Crisis Believed Removed
The latest developments, both in Rome and Belgrade, appear to tend toward a settlement which will remove the Serbo-Italian crisis, at one time threatening the breaking of relations and possible hostilities, from the international field, as the Greco-Italian situation appears to have been removed.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 14—The hope is expressed that Signor Mussolini, in the presence of the danger to European peace, will manifest the same conciliatory spirit in seeking a solution of the Fiume problem as he did in the Corfu. This matter is becoming more acute hourly. It was thought that the ambassadors might tackle this affair also, but they have adjourned sine die. The fact that Signor Mussolini has rejected the idea of the President of the Swiss Confederation acting as arbitrator in the Italian-Yugoslav conflict is causing some anxiety in diplomatic circles. He is all in favor of the two countries composing their differences themselves. The Italian Premier is so certain of the justice of Italy's case that he has decided to have all the documents published in order to prove Italian good will in rejecting the Rapallo Treaty. The Italian ultimatum bearing on the Fiume affair

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Irish Republicans Must Take Allegiance Oath

By Special Cable

Dublin, Sept. 14 (P)—The Free State Government, faced with the possibility that the Republican members of the Dail might try to take their seats without taking the oath of allegiance, has decided that all members of the new Dail must take the oath in the office of the Dail's clerk before the first meeting. A member will be admitted to the Dail who has not done so.

The President, William T. Cosgrave, interviewed in London on his return from Geneva, said the Irish delegates were much struck by the League's earnestness and a practical instance of the League's value he was impressed with the reports on reconstruction work fostered by it in Austria. As to Ireland's future policy, the President said: "They must elect a President next week, and it will be a very free election."

UNITARIANS HONOR WILLIAM H. TAFT

World Peace Is Chief Topic of Speakers at Congress at New Haven Closes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14 (P)—William H. Taft, Chief Justice, was re-elected president of the General Unitarian Conference at its closing business session today. In presenting the report of the nominating committee John Burnet Nash of New York said: "In a speech which he had written, President Harding said: 'I tell you, my countrymen, the world needs more of Christ.' The message of the President is an echo across the ages of Christ's own exhortation, 'Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only.' Therefore these men and women have been chosen by your committee because of their known eagerness to strive actively for realization of those ideals in the life of the world and for practical application of them to the every day affairs of mankind."

The general secretary is the Rev. Percy W. Gardner of Providence, R. I., both re-elected, and the vice-presidents, Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of Massachusetts; Chief Judge F. H. Hiscok of the Court of Appeals, New York; Gustav A. Breaux of Louisville; George Falconer of Montreal; Daniel Willard of Baltimore, and Charles Grilk of Davenport, Ia.

Elect Council Members

The council members are: The Rev. J. H. Lathrop, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. F. C. Doan, Rochester, N. Y.; Ernest G. Adams, Providence, R. I.; Emmet L. Richardson, Milwaukee; the Rev. Sidney B. Snow, Montreal; Mrs. Murdoch C. C. Clark, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Margaret Aborn, Orange, N. J.; M. B. Cary, New York; Dr. H. Barrett Learned, Washington, D. C., and the Rev. E. H. Reeman, Des Moines.

A number of resolutions were adopted and the conference closed and its place was taken by the Unitarian Laymen's League in its third annual convention for three days.

To build up the League of Nations and make it the means of preserving civilization rather than to scout it because of its human deficiencies is a part of statesmanship, George W. Wickesham, Attorney General in the Cabinet of former President Taft, said last night at a public meeting on "International Relations."

More Support Needed

Mr. Wickesham declared that the fact that neither the Council nor the Assembly of the League felt itself strong enough to assert the provisions of the Covenant against Italy under existing circumstances does not demonstrate that the League has ceased to be a useful body, but indicates the need of more general support for what the speaker characterized as the only "comprehensive plan to avert war before the world today."

That the majority of American people "want to follow the advice of President Harding and join the International Court of Justice at once," was the conviction expressed by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, New York City, who spoke upon "The Church's Duty in the Problem."

ITALIANS TO LEAVE CORFU BY SEPT. 27

France and Great Britain Not Prepared to Honor Benito Mussolini Indefinitely

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 14—Italy's ultimatum to Serbia in connection with Fiume expires tomorrow. At the moment of filing this dispatch no one here knows what is in the wind. French and British diplomats are directing all their efforts toward conciliating Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier. They are doing their utmost to effect a speedy evacuation of Corfu and to bridge the crisis which has arisen in the Adriatic and the Balkans. It is authoritatively reported here this morning that in the decision arrived at by the Conference of Ambassadors in Paris last night it is provided that the Italian forces shall evacuate the Corfu archipelago by Sept. 27 and that this decision was communicated to the League of Nations simultaneously with its dispatch to Athens.

This can be taken to indicate that while England and France are exerting every effort to restrain Signor Mussolini from impetuous action, they are not prepared to humiliate him indefinitely and that pourparlers in connection both with the Corfu and Fiume questions are not going to be protracted much longer. It is generally recognized in competent circles here that neither England nor France permit Italy to humiliate him in the Adriatic nor increased Italian influence in the Balkans. The very attitude adopted by Signor Mussolini in his action against Greece and his repudiation of the Rapallo treaty would preclude this.

The reports telegraphed to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday of military activity in the Balkans have been fully confirmed and the uneasiness in diplomatic quarters is not lessened in the slightest. Meanwhile reports this morning are to the effect that Signor Mussolini is concentrating Italian forces on the border of Fiume Free State as the time limit of his ultimatum to Belgrade approaches expiration. The news received here says the Italian forces are within striking distance of Fiume, fully armed and equipped for active military operations, and they have much artillery. They are ready to move at a moment's notice.

Meanwhile Corfu reports say that the Italians are showing intense activity and the island is rapidly assuming the aspect of an important Italian base. A full army corps has been landed there, at least one cruiser, half a dozen destroyers, and a dozen submarines.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 14—The document which was telegraphed to Athens and

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DESTRUCTION OF MOONSHINE URGED TO SAVE STORAGE COST

Officials Point to Folly of Retaining Quantities of Seized Liquor—Stronger Law Desired

Upon seized liquor, generally impure or possessing ingredients that make it valueless except for redistillation, the United States Government has paid storage in Boston for two, three, and even more years, till in some cases its origin has been forgotten, all of which offers a strong argument, in enforcement officials' opinion, for an amendment to the dry law permitting the destruction of intoxicants immediately after seizure. An investigation by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor shows that thousands of dollars have been spent for storage, not only upon liquor held through court delays but upon seized liquor ordered returned to owners who have never claimed it, and which, because of the impenetrable legal web now surrounding its custody, is still gathering dust in locked compartments while the Government foots the bill.

Some of the liquor at the Massachusetts Storage Warehouse, 2026 Washington Street, where seized intoxicants declared to be drinkable are stored, has been there, according to a Government official, who refuses to permit the use of his name, ever since the dry law went into effect. Unlike seized narcotics, which are guarded on public property by Government agents and are soon destroyed, the liquors seized in Massachusetts are not necessarily destroyed at once, unless taken at a still, or found to be dangerous to the public. This does not mean that all stored liquor is suitable for consumption: practically all of it is either moonshine, or faked whisky.

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BUYERS OF LAND IN MEXICO WARNED

Isolated Tracts Boomed—Mexican Government Co-operates to Stop Misrepresentation

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 14 (Staff Correspondence)—Warning that unscrupulous promoters have capitalized the recent recognition of the Mexican Government by the United States to unload practically worthless Mexican land on the American public is issued by Edwin T. Keiser of the State Real Estate Commission. Painting in glowing colors the fertility of Mexican soil without mentioning the fact that land offered is frequently so far from markets or adequate transportation as to be virtually isolated, these promoters are endeavoring to sell the small investor tracts which it would be impossible for him to hold profitably, Mr. Keiser declared.

Basing his assertions on a six-weeks' investigation into co-operative land projects in Mexico, Central America, and South America, Mr. Keiser said he questioned if any such projects could be successful unless supported by financial interests able to cope with any situation which might arise. The opportunity for gain to the small investor, whether he proposed to farm his land or hold it for an increase in value, he felt, is slight, and he declared that in the future he will scrutinize more closely all applications for licenses to sell Mexican land in California. He is also planning to require that all applicants meet restrictions to insure the investor full value according to the promoter's advertisement.

Mr. Keiser said that in some cases the title to land offered for sale is questionable and urged all prospective investors to demand absolute proof of title before purchasing. The Mexican Government, he said, has indicated its willingness to co-operate with American authorities in suppressing fraudulent land sales. He added:

Even where it is possible in Mexico to raise everything that the promoters of these projects represent, the transportation and market conditions are more frequently than not such as to make profitable horticulture and agriculture practically impossible. In my opinion, most projects of this type, which are catering to the small investor, are bound to result in failure, unless the investor has sufficient finances not only to buy his land but to finance himself after he arrives in the country until he can find a market for his product. He cannot figure on tiding himself over for a period through obtaining employment for there is ample Mexican labor to supply all demands, and at a much lower wage than the American can live upon. As to whether Mexican land is a sound investment, a speculative standpoint for those with capital which they may not need for some time, that is entirely another question. It is my opinion, however, that it will mean a long wait for many investors before they realize anything from their speculation.

MEXICO PUTS OFF LEAGUE PETITION

Señor Pani Awaits Recognition of Great Britain

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14 (P)—Mexico has declined an invitation from the League of Nations to become a member of the League. Replying to a message sent by all the Latin-American representatives guaranteeing Mexico's admission, should it apply, Alberto J. Pani, Foreign Secretary, declared Mexico was forced to decline to "an obstacle obstructing the Government's road to the making of an application," adding that admission previously had been refused unjustly to Mexico.

The Foreign Secretary says the obstacle is the fact that diplomatic relations between Mexico and Great Britain have not yet been resumed, and that Great Britain has a delegate in the League Council. "Consequently, while this obstacle is unremoved," he adds, "Mexico will be forced to decline suggestions that it apply for admission to the League, so as to keep within the bounds of its national dignity and sovereignty."

GREECE IN THROES OF ITS ELECTION

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Sept. 14—Activity has now been resumed by all parties after the promulgation of the decree setting apart Oct. 28 as the date for the general elections. The press is greatly concerned over the forthcoming result, which it considers a most fearful event for Greece. The victory of the men responsible for the sinister Nov. 11 inevitably bring about anarchy and slavery for Greece, declare the Venizelists, and they advise the people to stand for liberty, integrity, tranquility, progress and prosperity of the country. Mr. Triandaphilacos, a former Premier of Greece, is supporting the opposition. He has turned against General Metaxas, whom he criticizes for his dangerous policy. He has decided to cut adrift and form a party of his own, with the idea of waging an electoral campaign in Peloponnese. He also, like Alexander Zaimis, aims at the reconciliation of the conflicting internal forces and removing Greece from its isolated position in relation to the outside world.

POLICE AND WORKERS CLASH
BERLIN, Sept. 14—A dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from Dresden reports that new collisions have occurred there between unemployment demonstrators and the police, and that five arrests have been made. On Sept. 11 the police fired on a crowd of demonstrators around the City Hall, and 13 of the rioters were wounded.

SPANISH MINISTRY RESIGNS AND KING ALFONSO REQUESTS NEW LEADER TO FORM CABINET

Primo Rivera to Preside Over Directory Composed of Competent Officials Who Will Assume Ministries Until Civilians Are Appointed, Says Newspaper A B C

Separatists and Syndicalists at Barcelona Expected to Take Advantage of Situation—Military Movement Essentially an Independent and Almost One-Man Affair

MADRID, Sept. 14 (P)—The Spanish Cabinet resigned this morning. King Alfonso has returned to the capital. The King reached the city at 9:15 a. m. He was greeted at the railway station by the captain-general of Madrid, the members of

the military establishment and other notables. On leaving the station the King proceeded direct to the palace, where he had a conference with the Premier, Marqués de Alhucemas.

It is understood that the Premier requested His Majesty to grant the Government facilities for punishment of the military revolters in Barcelona and elsewhere. The King refused and the Premier thereupon submitted the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

King Alfonso this afternoon asked Primo Rivera to form a government.

The newspaper A B C says it understands that Primo Rivera, captain-general of Barcelona and leader of the military movement against the Government, will preside over a directory composed of competent officials who will assume charge of the various ministries. Meantime civilians of proved capacity and independent of politics will be sought to form a cabinet to replace the directory.

Parliament to Be Dissolved
The newspaper says the present program is to govern without Parliament, which will be dissolved. New elections will not be held as long as the present political conditions prevail.

A semiofficial statement issued here today says:

In view of the fact that the words "military rising" which have been repeatedly used in telegrams describing the situation in Spain, may lead to an incorrect interpretation of the position, it is necessary to emphasize that in Madrid, and, according to all information received here at Barcelona, San Sebastian, Bilbao and other provincial towns, calm prevails.

All troops are everywhere confined to their barracks. The streets and public places maintain their accustomed aspect, all shops and public establishments are open, and traffic is circulating normally. No cessation of work has occurred.

By Special Cable

MADRID, Sept. 14—A report reaches here from Lisbon to the effect that Portugal intends to apply for representation at the conference on Tangier when the sittings are resumed. This new pretension is evidently inspired by the Italian action at Tangier and the establishment there of a small military force, placing the Italian situation on such a level that it is considered probable the representation will be conceded.

Portugal's argument, as transmitted from Lisbon, is that Italy is without traditions or direct interests in Tangier, whereas Portugal has strategic rights very similar to those of Spain, which it must defend, besides which it desires to associate itself with England and Spain. Portugal has also what it calls moral and historic rights.

Claim Is Reasonable
Spain admits there is reason in the Portuguese claim for representation, considering it stronger than the Italian, but thinks the possibility of a settlement will become even more remote if the captain-general merely all European nations enter the conference, for in addition to those named, Belgium is also making pretensions.

The Spanish newspapers remark facetiously that if Egypt, Denmark and the Republic of Andorra show their credentials it will be enough to exclude them from the conference.

MADRID, Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Exchanges of view are taking place between the British and Spanish governments on the Tangier question. The latter has aimed steadily at securing the sympathy and support of the British Government for a "Spanish Tangier." It is understood in Madrid that France desired the postponement of its conference of experts, in the hope that circumstances would bring the British and French viewpoints closer.

Administration of Tangier
Upon the proposition that the League of Nations should not only decide on the best form of administration of Tangier, but also conduct the administration afterward, it is semi-officially stated that Spain cannot give its approval to any scheme for the permanent administration of Tangier by the League for the reason that Spain has only a temporary representative on the Council of the League. It is understood that either another formula for internationalization will be put forward, or that the Spanish representation on the Council of the League may be given a permanent character.

A Disturbing Incident
It is stated, again semi-officially, that for Spain the whole question of Tangier is the question of the port, and that in this connection it does not accept nor will it accept the theory of ultimate reversion to the Sultan, as proposed by the French. Since this would obviously mean absolute French control.

Meanwhile reports reach Madrid of proceedings at Tangier which are of an eminently disturbing character to the British and French viewpoints.

Primo Rivera, an Army Veteran
On the other hand the captain-general of Madrid has assured the Government that the Madrid garrison will be relied on to maintain order here. That is a summary of the essential points of the situation, the present conditions of which have been much exaggerated but which have decidedly grave potentialities. A simple case is in Madrid there is a strong concentration of military forces due to syndicalist and other difficulties. If the coup is successful and attracts military garrisons in other parts of Spain in sufficient strength to constitute a majority of the force then the army

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would officially join in the revolution would be complete.

But if the movement is not taken up then it will collapse and be quietly disowned. Everything depends on what happens in the next day or two. In this crisis the most important individual personage is the King. The Barcelona revolutionists insist that their movement is directed against the Government and not against the King, and that they seek no overthrow of kingly power but wish to see the Sovereign take the lead in a general reorganization of policy and effort.

It is, however, a mistake to refer to the movement as Fascist. The Barcelona movement is essentially an independent and almost a one-man affair. Herein enters one of the most striking, and in some senses significant, features of the whole business, for the remarkable fact is that Primo Rivera, the leader of this revolt, is 92 years of age and entered the army as far back as 1844.

PORTUGAL TO SEEK A VOICE IN TANGIER

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Spanish and French sections of the community, which had been sequestered by the Maghzen was put up for auction, the entire arrangements being entrusted to a French lawyer of the name of Menard, who, it is said, was unfriendly to Spain. At the auction 21 plots of land were offered for sale, and a reserve price of \$20,000 francs was fixed. A large number of prospective buyers attended the auction, but, as the reserve was excessive, no bids were made, and the lot was consequently withdrawn.

A "dahiri" of the Sultan has laid it down that when sequestered property is withdrawn from auction it shall be put up again six weeks later, when the reserve price must be reduced by one-third, and it was naturally expected that this course would be taken. The surprise was therefore great when it became known that seven days after the auction the property had been sold to a French subject named Lalaurie for the sum of 300,000 francs, or less than the reserve price that would have had to be fixed at the second auction. The propriety of these proceedings is so grossly in violation of the law that it is demanded as being illegal.

FEWER GUNS, KEYS, MORE DEMOCRACY, URGED IN PRISONS

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committee on community agencies and delinquency at the American Prison Congress.

The outlawing of the saloon has aroused a number of proprietors of dance halls and pool rooms. Miss McDowell said, to the necessity of making greater efforts to keep out of their places these objectionable elements that prey on young men and women. She read, in illustration, several letters from dance hall and pool room proprietors to their own members, calling on them to wake up to what prohibition might mean in their own cases, and to act accordingly.

The challenge that the prohibition law has given to the motion picture industry was told by R. K. Atkinson, of the department of recreation in the Russell Sage Foundation.

"The appointment of Will H. Hays and the efforts at reform that have followed," he said, "resulted in large measure from the advice of a celebrated lawyer to whom some of the moving picture corporations went for counsel a few years ago when they found they were falling on evil days.

"You cannot run counter to the moral sense of the American people," this lawyer told them, "and have a sound business. If you don't believe it, ask the distillers and brewers."

FINISH BANK RATE UP

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The discount rate of the Bank of Finland has been raised from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. This action is due to the fact that the Finnish mark, after a long period of weakness, shows signs of strengthening.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Chapter, American Association of Engineers, meeting in Tremont Temple, evening.

Knight of Pythias: District 4 convention, with St. Omer's Lodge, Elks' Hall, Cambridge, 8.

Northeastern University School of Engineering: Freshmen's reception, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, illustrated talk, 3 p. m.

Pleasant and Foreign Club, walk in Arlington Heights, meet at North Station 1:30.

Brookline Bird Club, at Brewster place, Arlington Heights, noon.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—10 to 10, Concert.

WG1 (Medford Hills)—7:30 to 10, Vocal and instrumental selections.

WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.)—7:30, Vocal numbers.

WVY (Schenectady)—7:45, Musical program.

WEAF (New York City)—7:30 to 10, Talks, songs and orchestral selections.

WJZ (New York City)—7:45, "Loose-leaf Current Topics."

WOR (Newark)—7, Piano recital.

WTRC (Washington)—10 to 10, Vocal and instrumental selections.

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REICH ISSUES ORDER CONCERNING PRICES

Changes to Be Made Only Once in 24 Hours—Germany Waits on France

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The long-awaited statement of Dr. Gustav Stresemann of Wednesday had been so much discounted in advance that there is now a lull while all political parties await the action that France may take. Vorwärts, the Social Democrat organ says that Dr. Stresemann's proposals are "the only possible solution, and this is the attitude of all sections of the press which support the Government. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Hugo Stinnes' organ, dwells upon the importance of Dr. Stresemann's promise of Government action to increase production in view of the heaviness of the burden which industry now must bear.

This matter, it is understood, will be taken up by the Cabinet during the next few days. The Social Democrats are already asking whether any permanent increase in the eight-hour day is to be attempted, but even in this matter of compromise is apparent. The Deutsche Tageszeitung, the Pan-German organ, attacks Dr. Stresemann's scheme on the ground that it will liberate neither the Ruhr nor the Rhineland, but the Pan-Germans at attacks are being so little pressed that the official remark to The Christian Science Monitor representative: "They seem to have decided to let Dr. Stresemann complete the ungracious but in any case necessary measure of currency stabilization before they make their main effort for his overthrow."

Exchange today recovered slightly in consequence of Dr. Stresemann's promise of stabilization measures within a fortnight, but so little is confidence felt in the permanency of this improvement that tram fares will be raised by 60 per cent tomorrow and increases will be correspondingly increased.

At the same time a notification is published requiring that no prices shall be changed more than once daily. The Economic Federal Council has advised the Cabinet that all export duties be abolished and the control of exportation be withdrawn, except for raw materials and semimanufactured products. How serious is the growing dissatisfaction with the rising prices is shown by the rioting in Bethen, a mining town in Upper Silesia, where food shops were stormed yesterday. The police last night were still unable to get the mob under control.

Dr. Cuno Gives His Views to New York Newspaper Men

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Germany can pay no more than 30,000,000,000 marks in reparations, the sum offered

DESTRUCTION OF MOONSHINE URGED TO SAVE STORAGE COST

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Yet this crude alcohol is stored at the Washington Street warehouse, dry officials are pointing out, which is privately owned and run, where it will be an expense to the Government as long as it is kept.

Officials Agree on Destruction

From the United States Marshall's office to officials of the enforcement unit, it is agreed that it would be cheaper and safer to have seized liquors promptly destroyed, or, at least, that liquor should be destroyed which has been taxed the Government for a long period. At present, there is property right in the liquor and officials assert they will not take responsibility for its destruction without court orders. In the meanwhile, dry advocates assert that experience in other states shows stored liquor is never safe from trickling back by fraud or trickery into the subterranean river of bootleggers' supplies.

Continued storage of seized liquor in Massachusetts is due only in part to legal delays, which are in turn attributable to an insufficient number of federal judges. Other reasons have caused the storage of a large stock of liquor, the seizure of which dates back before 1920. This has been held so long that there is practically no chance of its ever being claimed by defendants, while the evidence of prosecution has been weakened by the departure of dry agents, or the confusion of early enforcement accounts. This liquor is still locked away, a continued cost to the State. A great part of it can only be redistilled, but its storage must be paid, because no one has ever ordered it destroyed.

Paying Rent for Unclaimed Liquor

The Federal Government is also paying storage, according to enforcement officials, on a large amount of poor

in the last proposal made by Berlin. Dr. Carl Joseph Wilhelm Cuno, former Chancellor of Germany, declared today on his arrival on the Reliance in answer to questions put to him by reporters.

Before he became Chancellor, he said, he had been offered the ambassadorship to the United States several times but refused. Asked if he were coming here now to relieve Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the present Ambassador, he answered, "The office has not been offered to me since I resigned as Chancellor." After some hesitation, he said he would refuse the post if it were offered to him now.

The former Chancellor denied that he was here in the interest of a proposed \$1,000,000,000 inter-allied loan to Germany or to arrange extension of the Hamburg-American and W. A. Harriman shipping combine.

Informed that Count Kessler, German spokesman at the recent Institute of Politics in Williamstown, Mass., had predicted several weeks ago that Germany would collapse financially and industrially within a month, Dr. Cuno laughed merrily.

In a formal statement, he said: "The Germans realize that Germany lost the war and that Germany, therefore, must pay for the war. Germany is willing to pay to the limit of her capacity. Life in the Ruhr districts, the industrial heart of Germany, is at a standstill, and until the Ruhr conflict has been settled no one can estimate Germany's capacity to pay."

Dr. Cuno, who is president of the council of the Hamburg-American Line said he was visiting the United States for the fourth time as a private citizen and as a shipping man. "The sole purpose of my trip," he declared, "is to renew personal and business relations with my American friends. As on my previous visits, I have no connection with politics which I definitely left behind when I resigned the office of Chancellor."

Belgium Loyal to Entente

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14.—A Belgian white book covering the correspondence relating to German reparations and the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr Valley were published this morning. Its correspondence covers the period from Dec. 26 to Aug. 27 and contains surveys by Belgian experts of German conditions, along with notes exchanged between the Brussels, London and Paris governments. The Belgian Government asserts that the Ruhr occupation was never intended as an operation that meant an end of the Entente to which Belgium is still loyal.

VERMONT FORESTER RESIGNS

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Sept. 13.—The office of the State Forestry Department here is now occupied by a lone stenographer, G. Hastings, for six years the state forester, has decided to enter the service of the Federal Treasury Department. Since the last session of the Legislature, three other experts preceded Hastings in handing in their resignations. Dissatisfaction with the Legislature's appropriations for the department is given as the cause of the resignation of the State forestry heads.

JAPAN CUTS TAXES IN QUAKE DISTRICT

Reductions Allowed Commensurate With Losses Sustained—Diet May Convene

OSAKA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Total exemption or reduction in the current year's income and business taxes for persons in the earthquake devastated areas, in accordance with the losses they suffered, is announced officially from Tokyo. Payment of other national taxes is postponed.

Elections to the prefectural assemblies have been postponed indefinitely, and an extraordinary session of the Diet is believed probable.

Special committees of business men and Parliament members, headed respectively by Viscount Elachi Shibusawa and Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, are discussing plans for relief and reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Red Cross relief fund for Japanese earthquake sufferers now amounts to \$7,121,000.

The contributions up today by divisions are as follows: Washington, \$4,105,500; New England, \$489,500; southern, \$173,500; central, \$1,015,000; southwestern, \$426,000; Pacific, \$650,000; insular and foreign, \$201,500.

New England Fund Expected to Pass Half Million Mark

With the total donations for Japanese relief received by the New England Division of the American Red Cross to last night amounting to \$489,488, and with several thousand dollars known to be in the mails, it is predicted that the contribution from this division to the Japanese Relief Fund will pass the \$500,000 mark today.

Boston Metropolitan Chapter announced a total of \$229,958.80 received to noon today. Through an error a check for \$10 was reported to the chapter as a \$10,000 donation yesterday, thus making the total announced by the chapter last night incorrect.

A check from Nantucket Chapter received today brought the total contribution from this chapter to \$1200, four times the minimum quota allotted it.

Totals by states as tabulated at present stand: Maine \$23,325, quota \$30,000; New Hampshire \$12,645, quota \$15,000; Vermont \$12,765, quota \$10,000; Massachusetts \$364,684, quota \$255,000; Rhode Island \$51,075, quota \$40,000.

Contribution From Prisoner

One of the inmates of the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown, who is serving a life sentence, read The Christian Science Monitor that contributions for Japanese relief would be received by the treasurer of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist. His means are limited to the proceeds from the sale of little articles made in his cell at night, but from this small income he sent what he could afford, \$2, with a letter telling of his joy in giving this amount.

ITALIANS TO LEAVE CORFU BY SEPT. 27

(Continued from Page 1)

also to the Council of the League of Nations, giving the decision of the Italian Government, which settles the Italo-Greek conflict, was issued today. The formula found for ending the trouble has caused satisfaction here. The Italians will evacuate Corfu before Sept. 27, which is the date on which it is expected the allied investigation will submit its report. Corfu and the other islands will be evacuated without conditions.

If, however, Colonel Shibuya, the Japanese military attaché in Paris and president of the commission of investigation, reports that Greece was responsible for the guilty incident near Jannina, that the guilty persons were Greeks, or that the Greek Government had not shown sufficient diligence in arresting or chastising them, the 50,000,000 lire deposited by Greece in a Swiss bank as a guarantee will be seized, The Hague tribunal fixing the amount of the indemnity to be given to Italy.

No Territorial Advantage

It will thus be seen that Italy will obtain moral and pecuniary reparation, but no territorial or political advantage. The general opinion is that the solution is dictated by justice. Greece is compelled to pay in any case, since it does not deny that the regrettable incident took place on its

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territory. The Ambassadors' Council took the view that it was the duty of Greece to protect a mission of an inter-allied character and that it had not discharged this obligation. What the ambassadors have done is to restore the status quo and to remove any possibility of international complications.

There is now no fear of peace in Europe being compromised so far as Italy and Greece are concerned, but it is still held that the bombardment of Corfu was useless and regrettable. The result achieved is due to the spirit of compromise exercised by Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, on the one hand, and the firmness of the Marquess of Crewe, the British Ambassador, on the other. The British representative insisted on the unconditional evacuation of Corfu.

Ambassadors Praised for Work
The ambassadors are praised for their work, and Italy is congratulated on the political sense shown by it.

STUDENTS PICK CAPE CRANBERRIES

More than 100 college students from Harvard, Boston University, Tufts and Brown are camped near the cranberry bogs on Cape Cod, picking the berries at wages ranging from \$4 to \$6 a day, depending on the amount picked.

The students and many members of the American Legion, temporarily out of work, have been pressed into the cranberry-picking industry through the state Department of Agriculture and the request of the cranberry growers, who appealed to the department for men to get in this year's crop.

The Department of Agriculture got in touch with colleges and the American Legion state department headquarters at the State House, and since then has been sending squads of men to the Cape.

When the request for men for cranberry picking was made upon the Department of Agriculture, a requisition was made upon the Adjutant-General's department, and cots, bedding and tents were at once supplied to the agricultural officials for use by the men sent to the Cape in places where there were no housing facilities.

The plan to employ college men and veterans temporarily out of work as cranberry pickers has proved so successful that the Department of Agriculture is planning to make its employment agency for the cranberry growers a permanent fall institution.

It is said that the present indications are that the cranberry crop this year will be slightly larger than it has been for some years. V. A. Sanders, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, has said that there will be 320,000 barrels of the berries grown on the Cape, an increase of 10 per cent over that of last year.

FIRST GERMAN SHIP IN 9 YEARS ARRIVES

For the first time in more than nine years a German passenger steamer arrived in Boston today when the North German Lloyd liner Bremen reached Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, with 900 passengers.

The Bremen comes from Bremen, Germany, and was diverted from New York because of the congestion at Ellis Island. The vessel landed 549 third-class passengers and 10 cabin passengers here, sailing for New York with the balance this afternoon.

Practically all the passengers were Germans or of German extraction. About 400 were American citizens of German origin who had been visiting relatives in Germany. About 300 of the passengers were Chicago people who had been at Munich this summer for the gymnastic festival.

One of the cabin passengers on the Bremen was Mrs. Otto Wiedfeldt, wife of the German Ambassador to the United States, who is on her way to Washington, D. C., to meet her husband.

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W. C. T. U. TO UNITE WITH MEN FOR ELECTION OF DRYS IN 1924

Organization Plans Concentration of Votes of Prohibition Backers to Obtain Complete Enforcement

By MARJORIE SHULER

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.—Agreeing through its official board today to unite on policies, platform and candidates with the dry organizations of men, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union began its march to the 1924 ballot boxes. The annual convention, which closed here last evening determined upon the march, which will be literally that since a group of "jubilee crusaders," in memory of the pioneer band of half a century ago, will make "a golden route tour," under the national organization, through the entire country.

There will be 50 meetings, covering every state, with a march of the dries in each city, and each meeting will be commemorated by a permanent memorial. The idea of planting a tree is being considered, and in some cities the memorial will be a public drinking fountain. In addition, each state will have its circle of meetings. The plans proposed today are to be submitted to the state conventions which follow during the next few weeks. The jubilee year will end with a convention next autumn in Chicago. As evidence of its serious intentions with regard to the next election the union will have for the new head of its citizenship department Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the Iowa Union, who is known for her political skill.

To Seek Removal of Officials

"The president of the state union will have the greatest amount of political work," is the characterization given to Mrs. Smith, and her choice is indicative of the determination of the women to sweep the next election with a dry majority. Mrs. Smith may be expected to stress two policies, judging by her record in Iowa, work for dry candidates regardless of political affiliations and organization of public backing for dry officials. Mrs. Smith has just outlined a plan which is having a trial in Iowa for the organization of community committees to confer with elected officials and promise backing for those who enforce the dry law and efforts to remove from office those who do not.

Mrs. Jeannette H. Mann of Massachusetts has been made a national organizer and lecturer. One of the last acts of the convention was to call upon the public to use dry ships and Dr. Ernest H. Chubbuck, executive secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, who was the chief speaker at last evening's mass meeting, declared that "A sober crew and sober passengers constitute the best ship subsidy on earth and will bring a new light on international commerce."

"No nation liveth unto itself," said Dr. Chubbuck in sounding a call to participation in world affairs. He pointed to the fact that the liquor interests have always protested against the right of entire governments to determine prohibition. "They took the side of the states against the federal amendment," he said; "so it is reasonable now to expect them to be for nationalism against international dry proposals."

World Progress Reported

The International Woman's Christian Temperance Union was represented on last evening's program by its president, who is also the national president, Miss Anna Adams Gordon.

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and by its treasurer, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York City, also national vice president, who told of the progress of prohibition in the 47 countries federated in the union. The convention was closed by one of the original crusaders who started the movement 50 years ago, Mrs. Ellen A. D. Blair of California.

The report of friction between Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, was branded as "propaganda from wet sources" by the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in session here yesterday.

The committee expressed confidence in Mr. Haynes' ability, praised the work he has done in the past, and urged that he be supported by all law-abiding citizens in carrying forward his efforts.

Hearty approval of the work of the Department of Justice, as outlined in the report of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, was voiced, and the committee also announced that it had "strongly praised the manifest attitude of Calvin Coolidge toward law enforcement."

Registered At The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Cecil L. Vining, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Miss Hester M. Vining, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Mabel B. Saunders, Nottingham, England.

Mrs. Marguerite Munson, Newark, N. J.

Grover C. Munson, Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Artemus E. Suter, Oakland, Cal.

Louis Sutter, Oakland, Cal.

Jonnie Boone Little, Baltimore, Md.

Sam E. Little, Baltimore, Md.

Maybelle H. Little, Baltimore, Md.

Clarence L. Smith, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Mrs. Clarence L. Smith, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Miss Mary Sopwith, London, England.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Moderate northerly winds and generally fair.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight with frost; moderate northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight and with frost on the mainland; moderate north and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

Albany 52 Kansas City 50

Atlantic City 48 Memphis 48

Boston 54 Montreal 46

Buffalo 44 Nantucket 40

Calgary 44 Nantucket 40

Charleston 72 New York 54

Chicago 40 Philadelphia 40

Denver

UNEMPLOYMENT PANACEAS GIVEN

Industrial Relations Committee Urges Preparation for Lax Periods in Times of Activity

The time to prevent unemployment is during times of business activity, declares a special committee on unemployment which has just reported to the industrial relations committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. Although recognizing that many causes of unemployment lie outside the employer's control, the committee believes that the experience of Massachusetts manufacturers shows that wise business policies will go far to lessen both seasonal unemployment and that due to business depression.

Elements of the policy which the committee advises for periods of prosperity include these recommendations:

Watch carefully, both by constant consultation with your selling men in the field, and by careful study of reliable statistical reports of market conditions (such as the reports of the Federal Reserve Banks and of various private statistical and banking concerns) for indications as to when the turn in the tide is coming.

Overproduction a Menace
Guard against overproduction: only part of the increase in sales which you experience in good times represents the actual growth of your business.

Control your increase in buildings and facilities by a study of your previous growth in sales, bearing in mind that especially under the costly conditions of business activity it is unsafe to increase more than is justified by a survey of your past growth over a sufficient number of years to show the long swing conditions of your industry.

Avoid over-employment: there is always a tendency when business is rushing to take on too many people, many of whom must be dropped in dull times.

Accumulate reserves when business is good: funds will then be available to take advantage of conditions which a depression causes.

Prepare while business is good to increase your selling strength in proportion as the market weakens.

"Repair Work" Periods

Periods of depression may be used profitably for repair work and expansion, the committee finds, and for the purchase of raw materials for future use. Such purchases not only give employment to raw material industries but enable the manufacturer to take advantage of bottom prices.

Seasonal unemployment is as costly as that due to depression, in the opinion of the committee. To obviate it as far as possible the committee would have employers induce customers to order seasonal items early, plan production so that stock goods may be made at the times when the business organization needs work, develop suitable supplementary lines of business to occupy slack periods, and train sufficient operators for more than one job to permit shifting to meet seasonal demands.

COL. HOUSE RETURNING ON STEAMER SCYTHIA

Wireless reports received from the Cunard Line steamer Scythia indicate its arrival at Boston late this afternoon from Liverpool and Queenstown with approximately 1000 passengers. Owing to the fact that the September quota for British immigrants has already been filled, the Scythia has not a single British subject among the passengers. There are only 68 aliens on board. Most of the passengers are American citizens returning from European tours.

Col. E. M. House, confidential advisor to Woodrow Wilson when the latter was President of the United States, is returning on the Scythia from a summer sojourn in Europe with Mrs. House and his private secretary.

In contrast to the passengers arriving on the Scythia, the sister ship of that vessel, the Samos, arrived at Boston Sept. 1 with 1478 alien immigrants. Most of these were British subjects.

LIBRARIANS HEAR MR. PAINE

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Sept. 14—Members at the fourth annual convention of the New Hampshire Librarians Association today heard an address by Ralph D. Paine of Durham, war correspondent. Mrs. May Lamberton Becker of the Literary Review of the New York Evening Post spoke on "The New Books."

Art Work of Japanese Children Shown in Boston

UNDER the auspices of the Japan Society, an exhibition of drawings and paintings by school children of Yokohama and Tokyo has been opened at the gallery of the Boston Art Club in connection with the Japan Society's appeal for contributions to the Japanese Students' Relief Fund. This fund is aiding the several hundred Japanese young men and women in American colleges and universities who have been cut off from relatives, who had been paying for their tuition, by the devastation in their homeland. But for the fund these young people would be unable to continue their studies.

The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, have contributed \$500 from the Japanese Relief Fund of this church. Miss Jessie M. Sherwood, secretary of the Japan Society of Boston, is in charge of the exhibition.



Two of the Hundreds of Paintings by Japanese School Pupils on View at the Boston Art Club—An Eagle and the Famous Actor, Danjuro

Professors Take Lead in Search for Sunken Pavements and Relics

PEMAQUID, Me., Sept. 13—The Maine Historical Society will hold its annual field day here next Tuesday on the site of old Fort William Henry, where excavations are now being made by Prof. Warren K. Moorehead of Andover Museum, who is after ancient pavements known to be buried there for centuries. His work has attracted considerable attention, and the historical society has elected to gather at the spot and view the progress already made.

"It is a wonderful place and has untold possibilities," says Professor Moorehead. "There is no man in this country today who can yet read the riddle of the sunken pavements at Pemaquid. They run in numerous directions and are made of selected beach stones laid in clay." The excavators have been at work for more than two weeks. Working with Professor Moorehead is Prof. Walter B. Smith of Bangor, who is making a special study of the formations and of the Indian relics in the Pemaquid region. Professor Moorehead is much interested in finding the well, which he says was always located in every fort. He explains that in case of attack or capture, the fort dwellers always threw their valuables into the well.

The people of the village have become greatly interested in the work and a number of men have left the canning factory and lobster pots to dig for hidden treasures. Among the things which have come to light is a rare Indian stone knife, which is 11 1/2 inches long, made of a stone which is not native. At one place has been found a skeleton bearing a curious brass breastplate, which it is thought may have been a piece of armor. Bits of pottery and glass in imitation of Etruscan ware have been discovered.

THREE DRY AGENTS OUSTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14 (AP)—As the result of investigations conducted by special agents of the United States Treasury Department, three agents connected with the staff of Harry G. Sheldon, Acting Prohibition Director, were removed today under orders received from Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner. A fourth agent submitted his resignation, which was accepted.

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JAPAN PAYS COUPONS

LONDON, Sept. 14—First coupons on a Japanese loan to fall due since the earthquake were paid Thursday on the £25,000,000 5 per cent issue of 1907.

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SCHOOLS NEEDED IN WORCESTER

Effort to Be Made to Care for 5800 Part-Time Pupils

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special)—Additional schoolrooms to care for the 5800 children who are now on part time in the Worcester schools because of lack of accommodations will be proposed tonight at the meeting of the school committee. Immediate construction of additions to the grammar schools and the construction of a new grammar school building will be urged by the board of education and Walter S. Young, superintendent of schools.

At present there is \$60,000 for school building in the city treasury, and city officials said today the Mayor has authority under the law to borrow an additional \$50,000 for that purpose.

Nearly 70 new rooms are needed to provide a full-time school day for all Worcester pupils, Mr. Young said today, and to assure each class of the full service and attention of its teacher.

RAIL MERGER PLAN CAUSES PROTESTS

Maine Chambers Get Complaints —Hartford Wants Hearing

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14—Opposition to the proposal of Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central, that the Bangor & Aroostook and that road be linked up with the New York Central, using the Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston & Maine as a connection, was expressed in letters and telegrams read at a meeting yesterday of representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of a number of Maine cities and towns and transportation officials. It was de-

cided that they report back to their organizations for action.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14—Governor Templeton has wired Thomas P. Healy, Secretary of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, asking him to urge upon Henry C. Hall, commissioner, who is to hold a hearing on the New England railroad situation at Boston, Sept. 24, the advisability of a separate hearing in Hartford for the benefit of people in southern New England who might desire to appear.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 14—Directors of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce are opposed to a further control of New England railroads by trunk lines leading to the westward, but are in favor of extensive consolidations that will not sacrifice the principle of competition. This conclusion is made in a statement of principles announced by President Stanley H. Bullard here last night following a meeting at Hartford yesterday. The directors voted to send a committee to Boston to put before the Interstate Commerce Commission at its hearing to be held Sept. 24 the statement of principles.

JURISTS WILL DISCUSS ENFORCEMENT PLANS

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14 (AP)—George W. Wheeler, chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, has called a conference for today of judges and prosecutors of Hartford County to exchange views, which, he said, "will, I trust, result in a common understanding so that all law-enforcing officials shall act with a common purpose . . . toward checking the growing disrespect for law."

Last week Chief Justice Wheeler held a conference in Fairfield County.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY

The Canadian Locomotive concern during the year ended June 30, last, reports an operating loss of \$52,666, compared with \$191,551 in the previous year. Other income was \$80,066, making the total income \$27,399 before charges, compared with a deficit of \$76,299 in the preceding year.

GOV. COX INDORSES CONSTITUTION DAY

136th Anniversary of Its Adoption to Be Commemorated

Commemoration of the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Sept. 17, is urged in a statement issued by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday. Patriotic exercises will be held in various places, and the whole of next week will be devoted to the commemoration. The Governor's statement follows:

"On Sept. 17, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. It is the charter of our liberties. Through its beneficent provisions the development of free and orderly government has been made possible. Framed for a Nation of 3,000,000 people, it has met the growing needs of more than 100,000,000. It enables us to live under a Government of laws and not of men. It provides for representative Government; for a dual form of Government hitherto unknown in history. It guarantees individual liberty through constitutional limitations. It defends minorities against unjust aggression by majorities. It protects the weak against the strong. It creates an independent judiciary. It establishes a system of governmental checks and balances. It gives to the Senate and Executive joint power over the foreign relations of the Government. It surpasses all other written constitutions in its lucidity. It deserves our reverence and respect. It should not be carelessly assailed or tampered with. On every possible occasion we who enjoy its blessings should renew our faith in its fundamental principles and pledge ourselves to their maintenance.

Patriotic bodies have asked that the week beginning Sept. 17 be set aside for study of the federal Constitution wherever meetings can be held or a few can come together. Citizens will assemble in hundreds of communities throughout the United States. Of especial significance will be the meeting in historic Faneuil Hall on Monday, Sept. 17. As Governor of Massachusetts I urge all men and women to help make this commemoration throughout the Commonwealth a new baptism in love of country and its institutions.



EXCELSIOR!

ON August 29 Edison Service, climbing steadily up the grade of progress with its community, reached a new level.

On that date the load connected to the Edison system equalled 500,000 kilowatts, or 671,000 horsepower.

Five hundred thousand kilowatts would light ten 50 candle-power lamps (bulbs) in each of one million homes.

Or, 500,000 kilowatts would light a continuous line of such lamps set twenty inches apart on every street in the territory served by Edison Light.

Or, 500,000 kilowatts would light a continuous line of such lamps, eighteen inches apart, from Boston to San Francisco.

TIME flies. A community like ours is on the march. In January, 1895, there was a great celebration in Edison Service because it had reached a record of connected load equal to 100,000 lamps of 16 candle-power each.

Today the 500,000 kilowatts will light ten million lamps of 50 candle-power each.

There's a thrill, of course, but no undue elation. For in the years between we have learned that Edison Service grows not only by, and for, but especially with its community.

Greater Boston Grows Ever Greater



The Friendly Glow

EDISON LIGHT

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For Men, Women and Children

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JUGOSLAV-ITALIAN FIUME DIFFERENCES NEAR TERMINATION

(Continued from Page 1)

expires tomorrow, and there is keen curiosity as to what will happen. The fears expressed in London that one of the parties to the dispute may attempt a coup is not shared here.

France Seeks Solution

French diplomacy has been very active during the last few days in seeking to bring about a peaceful settlement. The French Government is working to effect conciliation, believing that it is possible to find a way out of the difficulty. While rumors of war preparations are being published in the foreign press, the French newspapers are silent on this subject, though it is not denied that a situation may easily arise which may present elements of danger.

Baron Ramon Avezanna, Italian Ambassador here, denies that the step taken by Italy has the character of an ultimatum, and says that, therefore, there is no menace of war.

What Signor Mussolini has done, he says, is simply to inform the Belgrade Government that it is desirable to have the Fiume question settled as quickly as possible. Despite this statement, trouble is envisaged. It has been made clear by the Government of Yugoslavia that while it will manifest a conciliatory spirit, it cannot tolerate any solution forced upon it that is likely to interfere with its work of peaceful economic reconstruction.

Negotiations May Be Resumed

BELGRADE, Sept. 14 (P)—The Italian Chargé d'Affaires here informed the Yugoslav Government last evening of Signor Mussolini's desire that direct negotiations between Rome and Belgrade regarding Fiume be resumed. No decision has yet been reached here, but the resumption of negotiations on a fresh basis is considered possible.

GENERAL PUTNAM STATUE UNVEILED

Deeds of Revolutionary War
Hero Recalled at Danvers

DANVERS, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special)—A bronze tablet honoring General Putnam was unveiled here this morning at the Emerson hotel, General Putnam's birthplace, as a part of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Revolutionary hero. Organizations presenting the tablet and unveiling in the celebration are Putnam Association of America, the Putnam chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Putnam and Plainfield, Conn., and the Colonel Daniel Putnam Association of Brooklyn, Conn.

Acknowledgment from Connecticut to Massachusetts of "an illustrious son, whose name is justly claimed by both" is made in the inscription on the tablet, which briefly reviews Putnam's career, including such historic incidents as his leadership at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and his escape from the British at Greenwich by riding down a cliff where his pursuers dared not follow him.

Maj. George Haven Putnam, New York, spoke at a meeting in the Congregational Church this afternoon in honor of General Israel and General Rufus Putnam.

GULF OIL LITIGATION

ORDERED DISMISSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 14 (Special)—The case against the Gulf Refining Company, brought on complaint of the Kervine Republic Gas & Oil Company, which charged illegal price discrimination, was dismissed in the District Court late yesterday after the Commonwealth had rested its case.

William Nolan, attorney for the company, moved for such disposition on the ground that the State had failed to sustain burden of proof on the evidence presented.

The motion was sustained and a verdict of not guilty ordered returned.

HAVANA ELECTRIC'S BALANCE

The Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power concern's July balance, after charges, was \$48,000, compared with \$433,580 in July, 1922, and for seven months it was \$3,538,276, compared with \$3,121,534 in seven months of 1922.

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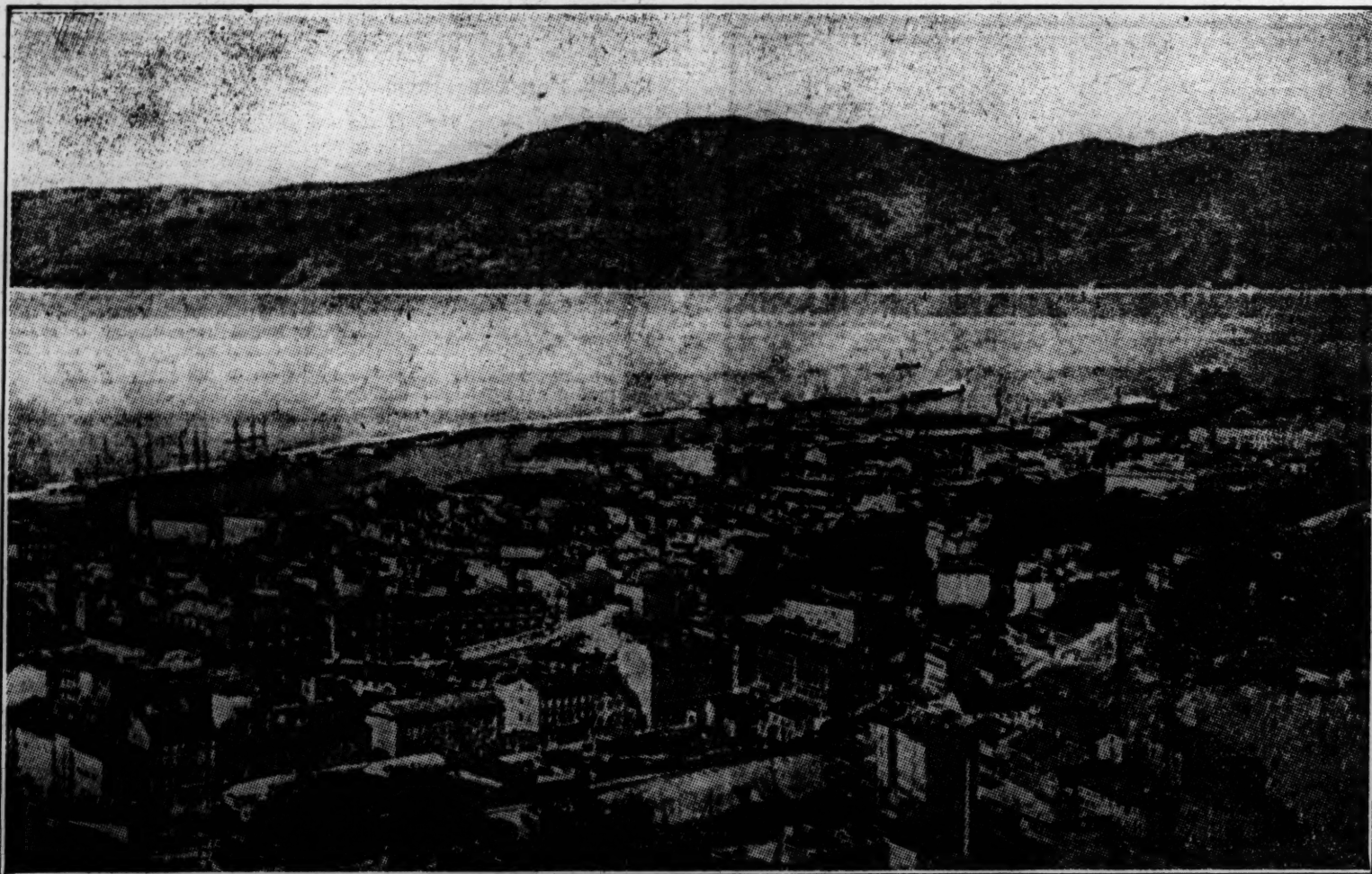
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Bird's-Eye View of Fiume

Since the Creation of the Independent State of Fiume by the Treaty of Rapallo, Which Has Never Been Ratified by the Respective Governments of Italy and Yugoslavia, the Problem Relating to It Has Been One Growing in Urgency and Irritation. A Joint Commission Was Appointed to Consider the Question and After Lengthy Sitzings Completed Its Labors on August 31, When It Was Reported That an Agreement Had Been Reached on Lines Which Were Not Made Public. The Yugoslav Proposals, However, Were Shortly, That the Port Baros Delia Should Be Ceded to That Country, That the Administration of Fiume Should Be Entrusted to a Joint Commission for a Period of One Year, and Thirdly, That Failing a Solution Within a Year the Whole Adriatic Problem Should Be Submitted to the Arbitration of the Swiss Government. The Agreement Was Scarcely Advanced Before Italy Struck Out in a New Direction by Seizing Corfu, an Action Which Was Immediately Followed by Yugoslavia Reopening the Whole Question of Fiume

Holding Up of Fiume Settlement Interferes With Prosperity of Port

City of Great Possibilities, Whose Industries Were Interfered With by the War—Coast Service Also Stopped

Fiume, over which the Italians and Yugoslavs are at issue, lies in the most favorable position of the Adriatic and is the terminus of the quick route for all sea traffic coming from the west toward the markets of central and southeastern Europe and vice versa.

The city lies on a hillside and the port is well equipped with docks, quays, warehouses, railways and all the essentials of port development and activity. Although it was under the control of Hungary in pre-war days, its population is largely Italian and that of the district round about Croatian. It is the only developed outlet of Yugoslavia to the sea.

By the agreement of Rapallo such questions as the "pact of London boundary" and the "Wilson line" through Istria were done away with and Fiume was made a free state, but new questions as vexing as the old ones have come up to disturb all southeastern Europe. Under the Rapallo agreement provision was made for a commission of Italians and Yugoslav members to settle all technical questions regarding traffic in the port with due regard to commercial needs.

Sussak, the Croatian suburb of Fiume, was to remain Yugoslav, but with the privilege of joining Fiume if it desired. No regard was paid to the fact that the post-adventure, Gabriele d'Annunzio, had set himself up as a dictator in Fiume, regardless of the protests of the Allies.

The Fiume free government in its report for 1922 said, "The Port of Fiume is destined to become a very important center of traffic between

central Europe and the maritime nations. The transient difficulties created by political jealousies and economic rivalries are successively destined to disappear on account of the advantages and interests that advise the dissidents to come to an understanding based on reciprocal concessions."

Fiume has a number of industries, many of them quite prosperous, but the war interfered with their efficiency. The completion of the Government's hydroelectric works is expected to stimulate industry by offering cheap electric current. Fiume, as a free and independent state, could regain her former flourishing trade and develop it still further, it is claimed. The Government of Fiume promised to guarantee full liberty and security of traffic to all enterprises, foreign or local, this to be sanctioned by treaties with Italy, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and others. "As a matter of fact," say the Fiume authorities, "it is already extremely

difficult for people of two different races to live in common in a place where material interests do not divide them and where they are under one and the same control. And what would happen, if, free from control and with the political frontiers as the only restraint, the two peoples should daily be left to watch each other defiantly on the banks of Port Baros and the quay of old Fiumara?"

"Here it is not a question of traveling to and fro, but of moving within the limits of one and the same undivided port and railway complex. It is a case of completing one operation of loading and unloading in different docks of the same port. While it is useless to ignore things as they are and will be, it is necessary that, independent of the political boundary, the economical frontier should embrace the whole of the port equipment and the new coast line assigned to the Fiume state from the old Istrian frontier, including the football ground of Centrida and the Bay of Prelucca, which is partly Italian."

Not only have industries been inter-

rupted, but the coasting service so essential to Fiume has been stopped while the bickering has been going on. The United States has no consul there, because this Government has not recognized the Fiume state.

B. U. HAS COURSE FOR GROCER

In order that the grocery business may be run on a more scientific scale, the vocational department of the College of Business Administration of Boston University is offering an interesting course on "Retail Grocers' Store Management," which will take the form of lectures every Wednesday evening by professors of the college and leading grocers of Boston.

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NEW FUEL INDUSTRY APPEARS AS CRANK CASE OIL TEST WINS

15,000,000 Gallons Available Yearly, Survey Shows—
Proved Safe and Practicable as Heater

The successful use for fuel of crank case oil, now a wasted by-product from the half million automobile engines in Massachusetts, that has been made by a number of garage owners in Greater Boston and elsewhere, apparently points to a new business opportunity for the person who can see and takes advantage of its commercial possibilities.

Its heating value having been demonstrated, the organization of its collection for commercial purposes seems the next step to be taken. Profitable salvaging of a waste product, whose practical worth was only waiting to be discovered and called into play by the development of a new means for its use, is nothing new in the history of industry. Gasoline itself is the most surprising example, it is pointed out.

In this case, where the increasing use of motor oil is constantly enlarging the volume of the waste product, and where oil-burning in the place of coal is rapidly expanding, there seems an unusual opportunity for a new venture, if the collection of the oil can be organized in such a way as to be profitable, investigators believe.

At present there are approximately 15,000,000 gallons of waste lubricating oil thrown away in Massachusetts alone every year.

This has a potential heating value equal to nearly 27,500 tons of hard coal, according to the conservative estimate furnished by a Boston company that furnishes oil-burning equipment. With coal averaging \$15 a ton, this means that the equivalent of \$335,000 worth of hard coal is poured out on the ground or, against the law, slipped into the sewers.

A Cambridge concern that buys some of this drainage oil from service stations and turns it into road oil, was questioned as to its possible use for fuel. This company opposed it on the ground that the oil contained gasoline, dropped into it from leaky

automobile pistons, and therefore was subject to explosion.

This point was taken up with various fire insurance companies in Boston, who were asked for their judgment as to the safety of collecting and storing crank case oil. The majority of them said that they considered such a practice no more dangerous than the storing of ordinary fuel oil.

"It does not form vapor and is not subject to spontaneous combustion," one company said. "It ignites with difficulty and burns slowly."

"Crank case oil is not a risk in the ordinary sense," was the opinion of another company, "as it is a lubricating oil, designed to keep an engine cool. It is far from being liable to dangerous ignition, for in most cases it is difficult to ignite at all."

Still a different company, on the other hand, expressed opposition to the new salvaging method, saying that as the oil was apt to contain gasoline it might form vapor and explode. "It is more dangerous," they said, "than either fuel oil or kerosene."

A garage man that has used oil for fuel, with satisfactory results, was asked how he guarded against danger from gasoline.

"The amount that drops into the crank case is inconsiderable," he said, "and we let the oil stand until the gasoline evaporates."

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GEOLOGISTS SAY THAT BRITAIN HAS IMMENSE RESERVES OF OIL

Present Production in Empire, However, Is Less Than 2 Per Cent, and Is Derived From a Single Oil Well

This is the first of a series of articles by a recognized British authority on this subject. This article deals with the actual production of oil within the British Empire. Other articles on the general subject will follow at regular intervals.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The impression is abroad that there are oil fields of incredible extent lying hidden in the British Empire. Geologists—in the guise of prophets—have declared that the United States, though it at present owns two-thirds of the world's actual production of oil, possesses political control only over one-eighth of the world's resources, and that, when the oil fields of America have passed their peak of production, dominance in the oil world will have fallen to the British Empire.

It has never been forgotten that the president of the British Petroleum Co., Ltd., which commands about 12,000,000 acres in Venezuela, once let slip into print the aggressive boast that:

"We (the British) hold in our hands the secure control of the future of the world's oil supply. . . . We are sitting tight on what must soon be the lion's share of a raw material indispensable to every manufacturing country."

Misleading Statements
That was bombast of an idle moment, and did not necessarily refer to the British Empire, yet so sane and practical a geologist as Beeby Thompson deepened the mal-impression on the public mind by his statement before the London Chamber of Commerce that "We have sat on our oil resources in the British Empire whilst America bestowed her richest mineral treasures lavishly and generously, regardless of the future." Statements of this misleading kind have lent themselves to malicious propaganda that would promote conflict where unity of

interest is due between the American and British peoples. The truth is that the British Empire needs American help in the development of its oil territories.

It is useful to remember that the British Empire is not producing even 2 per cent of the world's present output of oil. Last year, in fact, it produced 1.7 per cent of the world's total, while the United States accounted for about 65 per cent. The detailed figures, taken from the American Petroleum Institute, show the crude oil production of the British Empire in 1922 (in barrels): India (including Burma), 2,980,000; Sarawak (British Borneo), 2,915,000; Trinidad, 2,445,000; Egypt, 1,188,000; Canada, 179,000; Barbados, New Zealand, and England, nominal; British Empire total, 14,707,000; world's total, 851,540,000.

Britain Has One Oil Well
The nominal production of Great Britain itself amounts to a few barrels a day from one flowing well in Derbyshire, which the Government bared and recently sold to the Duke of Devonshire. Indeed, the whole production of the British Empire, compared with the world's total output, is nominal. It does not nearly equal in a year what California produces in a month. But the argument has been advanced that while the United States has developed about 4500 square miles of oil territory, the output of the British Empire has been derived from about 70 square miles, and that these 70 can be extended enormously. Further, the geologist has put it forward that about 70 per cent of the production of the United States has been drawn from strata of old (Paleozoic) age, while all the British oil fields are located in formations of the more recent Tertiary or Cretaceous periods, which have proved far more prolific producers than the

former. Certainly, most of the spectacular wells of the great oil fields of Baku, California, Borneo, Persia, Mexico, Rumania, and Galicia, have been associated with Tertiary-Cretaceous strata. Now it may be that Great Britain, a country with one oil well, has oil possessions in its Empire of untold wealth. But that does not necessarily mean that Great Britain has been "sitting on" its oil resources.

LEAGUE TO PROTECT GAME IN MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—With a view of obtaining greater protection for the game birds of Manitoba, officials of the Manitoba Game Protective League are reorganizing their association, and will soon start a campaign to achieve their object. The League was organized about 30 years ago, and it was largely through its efforts that game preserves were established in the Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain and in other districts. The association employed and paid a game warden, and his services were turned over to the Government. In 1920, the Attorney-General's Department assumed the duties of game protection, and the enforcement of the game regulations.

Recently, former members of the Game Protective League decided to reorganize the association and launch a movement for more adequate protection for the bird family of Manitoba.

GENERAL WEYLER GOES TO MELILLA

Spanish Government Asks Notes General to Investigate Status of Moroccan Problem

MADRID, Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—General Weyler, who had for some time past been expressing himself vigorously upon the conduct of affairs in Morocco, was recently requested by the Government to proceed to Morocco and make a thorough examination of conditions and circumstances, and report to the Cabinet. Taking a number of officers of the general staff with him, he has departed for Melilla.

After the Melilla disaster two years ago, General Weyler announced that, if asked, he would go to Morocco and deal with the dilemma in which Spain found itself, but only on condition that he was given an absolutely free hand. The Government of the time paid no heed to the suggestion.

Cubans Treated Severely
General Weyler is remarkably keen in both mind and body, and is as arrogant and drastic in his ideas as ever he was. It may be remembered that he was his severe treatment of the Cuban insurgents that first caused the United States to take an active

interest in the affairs of the island and to protest against his action there, as the result of which the Government recalled him.

Immediately before he was appointed to his present mission he made a statement characteristic of his vigorous and outspoken manner. He declared that a very grave error had been committed in not consulting the General Staff both at the time when the plans for action before the Melilla disaster were being developed, and after the disaster had taken place.

General Staff Ignored
The General Staff, said General Weyler, was provided with information and means to satisfy the demands that were made upon it, but the war ministers did not consult it for fear that its decisions would be contrary to the ministerial determinations. Caprice entered so largely into the formation of the units and into all the arrangements that, having regard to the grave responsibilities that were involved and the fact that he had not been consulted and had to remain silent, he sent in his resignation to the Minister of War, who at that time was Señor La Cierva, and who announced that the resignation was due to reasons of health, which was not true.

The general went on to say that the preliminary reverse that the Spanish troops in Morocco suffered at Abarran, before the Melilla tragedy, ought to have indicated to the high command the weakness of that position. There was negligence again when the Spanish forces were isolated at Monte Arruit and Zeluan, and Spain was full of anxiety because no assistance was sent to them. The general indicated to the commission the precise nature of the action he would have taken on the occasions referred to, and he said that any other general ought to have done the same thing.

It is remarked that the sincere manifestations of the general made a great effect upon the commission. His appointment to the mission of investigation in Morocco followed at once.

AMIR GRANTS CONCESSION
BOMBAY, July 20 (Special Correspondence).—The Amir of Afghanistan has granted important concessions to a Delhi firm of industrialists for starting a glass factory at Kabul. A few weeks ago some glass experts from Delhi proceeded to Kabul on an invitation from the Amir's Government, with a view to examining facilities for glass manufacture in Afghanistan. The party has returned to India, and it is stated that preparations are being made to complete the contract and start the work of erecting a factory at Kabul.

The Week in Belfast

Belfast, Sept. 1
THE Government of the Six Counties certainly struck very near the root of many Irish problems when it passed the Education Act. But the uncompromising opposition of the hierarchy on the one hand, and the criticisms of the various Protestant denominations on the other, make it clear that the act's power for good will depend largely on the way it is administered. The Protestant objection is concerned with the appointment of teachers, as they feel that Protestant schools will come gradually under the control of Roman Catholics.

The press has been full of letters from all parties on the subject, and the dissatisfaction is evidently profound; so profound that many contend it is losing the Government a great deal of support throughout the country. Supporters of the Government claim that these criticisms are made from interested motives, and that there is no real danger, as the Ministry of Education has the right to regard to appointments. The fact that the act is freely criticized is, in itself, taken as a favorable sign. Culture is not often thought of as Belfast's strong point, but Lord Londonderry's Act has done a lot to arouse interest in education. Only the other day Canadian teachers from the London conference were entertained in Belfast; and now there is the final report of the Lynn committee. This report concerns itself with administrative questions, and deals with the training of teachers, the co-ordination of the proposed education system, examinations, curricula, and the inspection of schools. Among the recommendations are several applying to the training of primary teachers, particularly in respect of Queen's University, Belfast, with which a provisional arrangement was made for the training of such teachers.

Sir James Craig's Government has had to face the problem of unemployment, and happily they had the help of the Imperial Government. When the Northern Ministry of Labor com-

menced its duties, the sum of £500,000 was handed over by the British Treasury for the relief of unemployment, with the result that public bodies were asked to undertake relief schemes, and a subsidy, representing a percentage of the wages paid, was granted to these bodies, who made up the balance of the wages and the cost of materials themselves. The whole of the £500,000 has now been paid away in relief works, the total value of which is close to £2,000,000. One of the fruits of this system is Belfast's new park, which has just been handed over to the corporation, the site being Glenbank Park, Ligoniel, once the residence of the Ewart family. Another work—but not one receiving the special subsidy—which is absorbing much labor, is the great power plant to be opened by Lord Carson in October.

The Ministry of Home Affairs of Northern Ireland has circulated the various local government authorities, notifying them of its intention to introduce next session a bill to encourage by subsidy the building of working-class houses. The various conditions it is proposed to apply to such a subsidy are given, the subsidy amounting to £60 per house of the kitchen or small parlor type, with a superficial floor area exceeding 600 feet and not exceeding 900 feet, built between Oct. 24, 1922, and April 1, 1923. The housing question is an urgent one in the north, and the various authorities are asked to give the Government's scheme immediate attention.

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Vladivostok Resumes Normal Communications With Russia

Post Train Leaves Daily for Moscow and an Express Weekly—Import and Export Trade Must Be Licensed

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 2 (Special Correspondence).—After six years of vicissitudes, the maritime provinces of Siberia, of which Vladivostok is the chief port, have begun the process of settling down and resuming a normal life—a life without the bugbear of a revolution before it. Once, to the average American, Vladivostok was a mere "outlandish" name, and its location more vague than that of Bab el Mandeb, but during the past few years thousands of people from all parts of America have visited this place, and many left with a real interest in it.

After having been cut off from Russia most of the time since the revolution, there is once more regular communication—post train daily and an express to Moscow once a week, which makes the journey in 11 days. The time is rapidly approaching when the trip will be as everyday an affair as it was before the war, when the Vladivostok inhabitant made as little of rushing off to Moscow or Petersburg—even if it did take nine days—as an American would of running from Portland to Boston.

Trade, of course, labors under entirely different conditions from those of pre-war times, or indeed, those of any other country, the entire import and export being subject to the approval of the authorities who issue licenses for both. Goods shipped in "on spec" without the required permission are as promptly shipped back again, and one or two experiences in this line would naturally discourage further attempts.

With a judicial protection, which would encourage a certain amount of importation, and foster the growth of the port, there is no reason why the Primoria should not be able to produce a large percentage of the prime necessities, for it is tremendously rich in resources.

The State has several monopolies

which produce a good revenue; the chief ones here are sugar and paper, most of the former imported from Java and the latter from Japan. Java sugar, which can be landed here for less than 5 cents a pound, retails for 17—computed in our weights and values. There is an abundance of all kinds of food in the market at reasonable prices, which in many cases are cheaper by far than they were last year. Sugar, tea, and coffee are dearer and a few other things.

Almost without exception, permissions for import and export have been given to large firms, the idea being to do away with commission houses and middlemen, and to put the trade into the hands of experienced people who know how to carry it on. The Chinese are sufferers by this, as the policy is framed to encourage Russian participation.

The greatest hindrance to business is the lack of unity among the departments, each one apparently acting independently, which tends to confusion. Another thing is the lack of experienced men to carry out the new economic policy; it is a question of feeling the way rather than one of going ahead with the assurance experience only can give. Taxes, direct and indirect, are very burdensome, but in that Russia does not stand alone.

This season over 1,500,000 cubic feet of aspen logs have been exported, as well as large quantities of fish and some oats, cedar nuts, butter, etc. There is excellent order in the town, and the flood of refugees are slowly returning to their birthplaces. After the long nightmare, it would seem as if the dawn were coming.

Autumn—Time of Festive Friendliness

Bidden by the Season Bountiful, to enjoy all the good things of the earth, homes are now open to guests for the joyous festivals of Fall, and at Barker Bros., headquarters for Hospitality, all is ready for the furnishing and replenishing of friendly homes.

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Complete Furnishers of Successful Homes
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LOS ANGELES

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For more than forty years the name Feagans has been linked with fine jewelry merchandising. And now this lifetime of sincere service finds perpetuated expression in the wonderful new business home of Feagans & Co., at Seventh and Olive Streets, Los Angeles. Open for business, October fifteenth.
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The Swift Family

IT WAS twilight and Tim was lying on the rug in front of the big fireplace, kicking his heels. The book which he had been reading was still open, but darkness had blurred the print so that he could not make out the words. All at once he heard a funny noise in the chimney. "Twitter, twitter, twitter," it went. On his knees, he crawled across the hearth, pushing his face up into the sooty place. The sounds seemed to grow louder, but of course he could see nothing. "It's birds," he cried. "I must get Cousin Bob." He ran out of the house and down the street to his cousin's home. "There are swallows in our chimney," he cried, rushing into the dining room where Cousin Bob was sitting alone at table opposite a diminished apple pie. "Oh, no, there aren't," replied Cousin Bob, with great positiveness. "There never in the world was a swallow in a chimney." "Oh, Cousin Bob, I've seen pictures of them. Besides, if you come over, you'll hear them." "Swifts, not swallows. Here, eat a piece of pie. I can't imagine how the name of swallow was ever given to these chimney dwellers," Cousin Bob continued, "for they are not related in any way to swallows." "I don't see why any birds like dirty chimneys," wondered Tim, his mouth much too full for good manners. "Long ago they built in hollow trees and cliffs, and they still do in solitary regions," said Cousin Bob, "but most birds seem to love human beings and their habitations. Well, as there isn't another piece of pie to offer you, let's walk over and find out if there really are swifts in your chimney." The continuous twitter, twitter from the chimney left no doubt as to who its occupants were. "I do wish we could take a neat slice off, as if it were a diagram, and look in," said Cousin Bob. "You would see a shell-like nest,

built of small twigs glued to the bricks." "Glued? Did the man who built the house put it there?" "No, he could not have done so; he did not know enough about nests to imitate the clever building of the swift. The glue is in the bird's mouth at nesting season and used just to make his home secure. Probably these birds have left their nest already—they do this when they are two weeks old—and are clinging to the rough surface of the chimney, braced by their stiff tail feathers. After they have clung in this position for about two weeks, the young birds push themselves up, up the side of the chimney, and as soon as they see the great blue sky, they fly away into it as if they knew nothing of darkness and soot." "Perhaps they look like swallows when they fly," suggested Tim. "But they don't. Although they are strong and fearless, their flight is not smooth, like the swallow's. The swift seems to throb through the air and some people say he moves first one wing, then the other, instead of using both together. No wonder he is quick and strong, for, though his body is smaller than a sparrow's, his wings measure a foot from tip to tip. There is one great mystery about chimney swifts. In the autumn they fly down to the Gulf of Mexico and then disappear. We've never been able to find out what happens to them, in the months when their abode is mysteriously hidden. Yet we think that the same pair returns for several seasons to the same chimney home."

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The Yakima Indian Face to Face With the White Man's Prosperity

THE land of the Yakimas in the State of Washington lies cupped by low mountain ranges on all sides. It extends from near the town of Prosser westward almost to the mountain town of Ellensburg, and as it is approached from the dry grassy brush mountain country it looks to be a land of beauty, peace and plenty. Ranches and towns cover rolling miles of fertile, irrigated soil, and orchards, green fields, rivers and winding roads add to the loveliness of the picture.

This prosperous and thriving valley, famous for its apples and cherries, was given to the Yakimas as their reservation many years ago, when it was thought to be of no more value than any of the adjacent territory, and its transformation into one of the great fruit and truck farming valleys of the northwest has placed an unforeseen and important asset in the hands of the Indian landowners. A great many of them lease their allotments to white farmers and live on the returns. Pressure to sell their land, with the consent of the Indian Agent, is great, and the dead Indian allotments are watched by real estate dealers in all the cities of the valley. It was told that there were two real Indian cities on this reservation, Wapato and Topanish, and I went to see them, anticipating great things. It was said that certain capable Indians were in control of a thriving bank in one of them and that there were a comparatively large number of educated men carrying on businesses in the valley. These small western cities are clean, prosperous, thriving and growing centers, more attractive than most of their neighbors, but the white men had thrust out the red, and hours passed before I saw even one aborigine on the main streets.

Pressure for Land

When the Indian Bureau took its first census of these natives there were 3400 but they have decreased until now they number 2250. They are conscious of the value of their holdings and are said to trade shrewdly in making leases or selling produce. Capable as they may be, they are unable to cope with the pressure brought to bear by white neighbors for their land, which has embarrassed them by turning out to be too good. This great land value has brought the young and educated Indians who retain their allotments to a more complete acceptance of white standards than the average Indian has. They dress more neatly, their homes are better built and are often painted. They accept education willingly, and in the valley are many comparatively prosperous Indian farmers whose homes and grounds are not much inferior to those of their white neighbors.

An interesting contrast in the viewpoint of the two races is brought to light in this valley: no number of acres of the best of land or no condition of living, although it may be above that of the community, satisfies the restless desire of the white man, who continually wants and continually gets more and more, better and better, while nothing, apparently, can cause the red to want or say he wants more of the material riches than just enough to serve the needs of his simple life. His standards are raised by means of compulsory education and by his being forced to acknowledge that the ways of his white neighbor must be studied, many of their practices followed, and many ancestral and beloved customs must be given up; and as he modifies the ways of his fathers and comes to good houses, farming and white man's education he enters on a most perilous road.

On almost all reservations it is said that, by white standards, Indians never do get where they amount to very much. It is a terrible thing to see this race of open air people, who were brothers of the forest, the rain cloud and the wind, forced to an acceptance of white men's material and grasping standard. Our civilization is not without a great spiritual viewpoint but this has no interest whatever for the Indian. He has one to which he gives far more importance than he does to ours and he has to betray this sincere spiritual faith as he is forced into our manner of living. Perhaps it is the consciousness of this humiliation which causes almost every full-blooded Indian I have ever met to appear so sad and so withdrawn.

Fishing at the Dam

The Yakima tribe retains its old customs in the same measure as others do and had a typical Indian rodeo on the Fourth of July at Wapato in which only Indians participated. They charged admission to see rough riding, roping, broncho busting and all the other western ranch accomplishments, and they returned to the more private village of White Swan for their big dance and feast afterward. This little village is a real Indian town, and beyond it, in a little valley, deserted now except for a Government caretaker, lies one of the most interesting of all the old frontier forts, Fort Simcoe; the walls of which show the bullet scars of the earliest frontier warfare, and are built of materials brought to it by sailing boats from around the Horn of South America.

The Yakimas depend on the annual run of salmon for a considerable portion of their food, and when Washington was a territory they understood that their treaty gave them the right to fish for salmon at a natural dam on the Yakima River, located on the border of what has come to be the town of Prosser. When the Territory was admitted as a state it was discovered that no such specific provision existed in the treaty and the Indians along with all the citizens of the State were prohibited from fishing for salmon within 500 feet of this and all other dams and waterfalls within the State. Such a crisis threatened most serious results, particularly to the old people who had not turned to farming. An immense commotion

was made and a venerable chief with very capable and clever Indian woman went to the Legislature to demand justice. The Indian cause was thought to be hopeless by the white people, who felt sorry but accepted it as about the same treatment that Indians always got; but, because of the eloquence of the old chief and his interpreter, and because these Washington legislators for once saw further than paper justice, even to real justice, the Legislature passed a law restoring the old fishing rights to the Indians. The Governor vetoed the bill and the Legislature passed it over his veto. Then there was rejoicing. The time for the salmon run came and every Yakima who possibly could went to the dam at Prosser. There they built a veritable city of teepees and houses and for two weeks they fished and danced and gave thanks for the great victory. At the end they all came over to the center of the business town of Prosser and again they danced and sang songs of victory and gratitude. So were the ancient rights given back to the Yakimas.

These Indians have an immigration problem on their hands and it has caused high feeling between them and their guardian, the Indian Bureau. There is much poor land in this great reservation, and where it is owned by the old Indians they have found that it can be profitably leased to Japanese farmers. The Japanese are able by most careful and intelligent work to make a livelihood from this poor land and they are able to pay the Indian for a lease. No one else wants or could use the land and the fact that the Japanese can use it has proved a boon to the owners.

The State of Washington has passed laws prohibiting the sale, lease or renting of land to aliens, due to the anti-Japanese feeling which it seems that all the western states have experienced, and these Indian-Japanese leases would be illegal off of the reservation. Indian reservation lands are not under state jurisdiction but are Federal property, therefore the Washington state laws do not apply, and the Indians are not violating any law in leasing their allotments to Japanese, any more than to any other person. The Indian Bureau governs all the reservations, under the Secretary of the Interior, to whom they are answerable, and the bureau can dictate to the Indians what they shall do with all their properties. It has taken the position of coarctation with the state law as applicable to state lands, and has forbidden Indians to lease their allotments to Japanese. For this reason all the Yakimas are very much excited. They think that in the instances where old and poor Indians who should be allowed by the Indian Bureau to do so; it working no hardship on anyone and putting to profitable use land otherwise neglected.

A special investigation has been on the reservation this summer, an appointee of the Secretary of Interior, who is there to make a report on the situation. It is thought that this report will not be favorable to the Indians, because the valley is full of white farmers who think as all the other farmers throughout the State do about the Japanese labor question; but it is a situation which should be decided on its own particular merits, with the interests of the Indians in mind, and not the general feeling prevalent outside the reservation.

As a tribe the Yakimas have a greater number of members who have successfully undertaken the white man's way of living, and they have many educated and accomplished people among them, who are sheepraisers and ranchers on a large scale, who are bankers and lawyers, and who have proved themselves able to meet the whites on an equal footing. But the tribe is slowly disappearing.

RALPH FLETCHER SEYMOUR

Chinese Students in Convention

Providence, R. I. Special Correspondence

THERE was a big convention down town. Five thousand coat lapels flopped and sagged under the gilded badges of 5000 delegates. Bands, uniformed bands, from Omaha and San Diego and Atlanta, blared from every square. There were parades: the women's auxiliary paraded, every incoming trainload paraded, convention seeking delegations paraded; there were many parades. It was a regular, backslapping American convention. That was down town.

In the outskirts, beyond the gilt insignia and the blaring cordiality another convention met. Two workmen, in the district, digging through the pavement toward parts unknown, commented on it.

Said one: "I've seen more of them squint-eyed foreigners around here today. You'd never know, if it weren't for us, that this was the U. S. A."

Said the other: "You haven't heard, I guess. They're Jan soldiers here, called back to help out in the earthquake and to fill up the army again. They sure look like they hate to leave."

They were only partly right. That is, the convention was of foreigners—but not of Japanese students. Chinese students were gathering from every point of America's educational compass for their nineteenth annual conference. If they were serious—the long bags some of them carried were not guns but golf sticks—it was because they had serious business on hand, and knew it. These students were enthusiastic, but bashful. Once having signed their names on the register in the college building that served them as headquarters, however, and deposited their baggage, traveling bag and portable typewriter, Occidental atmosphere began to permeate. Timidity disappeared—and, well, I heard what I thought was an old familiar strain and wandered into a room where several couples were having no bananas in a way that



The Birthplace of James Fenimore Cooper, Burlington, N. J.

American Pioneer Novelists' Home Opens as Shrine

Burlington, N. J. Special Correspondence

AFTER having sheltered several different families during the last century and a quarter, the birthplace of James Fenimore Cooper, pioneer novelist, whose "Leather Stocking Tales" vividly portraying American settlement life are still widely read around the world, has been purchased from private owners by the Burlington County Historical Society and will be reopened as an historic shrine on Sept. 15, the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of Cooper's birth.

The quaint brick and plaster house on South High Street, Burlington, N. J., still in a good state of preservation, has been repaired and restored as nearly as possible to the style of the days when the Cooper family, who were Quakers, occupied it. Particular care has been given to the design of the front door, reproduced from old pictures. The old mantelpieces and other relics were torn out by more modern families and lost.

The restoration of the Cooper birthplace has been directed by a committee of the historical society headed by Miss Alice D'Olier, a sister of Col. Franklin D'Olier, first national commander of the American Legion.

It was here that James Fenimore Cooper was born Sept. 15, 1789. He was one of 12 children. Only the first year of his life was spent in Burlington for in 1790 the family moved to the wilds of New York State, where boyhood experiences provided the background for the Indian stories that Cooper later wrote. There the family founded Cooperstown and there Cooper did much of his literary work in later life, and there he passed away on Sept. 14, 1851.

The Cooper house is next door to the birthplace of Capt. James Lawrence, who gave to the American Navy its fighting motto, "Don't Give Up the Ship," his words as he was being carried from the deck of his vessel in

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Changing London Street Names

London Special Correspondence

ABOUT 70 London streets are renamed every year, but not without protest, as the recent "Battle of Bond Street" bears witness. In this case, victory rests with the residents, who objected to losing the distinction "Old" or "New" in the common appellation "Bond Street." The Westminster City Council could not withstand the protests of 252 occupants out of a total number of 300, in spite of the convenience to the public of one name and sequenced numbers.

It is usually the postal authorities who raise a storm of this kind, but seeing that by agitation they have reduced the number of "George Streets" from 55 in 1868 to five today, it is not surprising that they continue to keep the London County Council busy. The aim of this authority is to have no name repeated in London, and as there are 18,000 streets it is not an easy task.

Sometimes London gains in historical association by the renaming of a street. "Petty France," which has now taken the place of York Street, Buckingham Gate, in the Strand, No. 515, when it was known as "Petty France" it was the recognized rendezvous of the French merchants during their visits to London. There seem to have been two reasons for altering the name to York Street. Frederick, Duke of York, son of George II, lived there in the early years of the eighteenth century, and the Archbishop of York likewise. In the Westminster rate books, the street appears as "Petty France or York Street," but it seems to have been called York Street for some time previously.

The Parish History is always consulted when the Council is searching for a new name. Meretone Close, Brockley, Deptford, has been so named recently because Deptford in the time of the Saxons was known as "Meretone," or "Mereton," the town in the Marshes. Found Park Road, which was once "Pound Field," so called from the pound there; Fishponds Road, Tooting, crosses the site of fishponds in the grounds of the former Manor House; Fordmill Road, Catford, commemorates a fourteenth century mill.

For Poets and Painters

Poets, painters and authors are having their place in the new street names. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" are responsible for the names of streets and houses on the Tabard Garden Estate. Chaucer House is at one end of the estate and Geoffrey House at the other. Swinburne Road, Putney Park, has been so named because the poet Swinburne lived for 30 years at the "Pines," Putney.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

Vanderbilt THEATRE, W. 48 St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. GEORGE M. COHAN Presents

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PLAYHOUSE 48 E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. A. L. JONES and MORRIS GREENE Announce a Merry Comedy of Youth

We've Got to Have Money with ROBERT AMES, Leo Donnelly, Vivian Tobin, Robert McWade, Flora Finch and cast of 30

ADRIENNE The Speed Melody Sensation BILLY E. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

COMEDY Theat. 41, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30

Children of the Moon with an All-Star Cast

GAITY CYRIL MAUDE "AREN'T WE ALL" with LYNN FONTANNE, RALPH MORGAN, HENRY HULL

SELWYN THEATRE 424 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

"The Perfect Musical Comedy"—Herald

CORT THEATRE W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

LIBERTY Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

LEO CARRILLO in MAGNOLIA 49th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

CONNIE GOES HOME A New Comedy by EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER

New York—Motion Pictures

THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE Covered Wagon

LYRIC W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

MARY PICKFORD "ROSITA" A SPANISH ROMANCE

MAJESTIC TWICE DAILY Including Sundays at 8:00 and 2:15 and 8:15

JERSEY L. LARKY Presents

The COVERED WAGON A PARAMOUNT PICTURE SEVENTEENTH WEEK

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Changing London Street Names

London Special Correspondence

ABOUT 70 London streets are renamed every year, but not without protest, as the recent "Battle of Bond Street" bears witness. In this case, victory rests with the residents, who objected to losing the distinction "Old" or "New" in the common appellation "Bond Street." The Westminster City Council could not withstand the protests of 252 occupants out of a total number of 300, in spite of the convenience to the public of one name and sequenced numbers.

It is usually the postal authorities who raise a storm of this kind, but seeing that by agitation they have reduced the number of "George Streets" from 55 in 1868 to five today, it is not surprising that they continue to keep the London County Council busy. The aim of this authority is to have no name repeated in London, and as there are 18,000 streets it is not an easy task.

Sometimes London gains in historical association by the renaming of a street. "Petty France," which has now taken the place of York Street, Buckingham Gate, in the Strand, No. 515, when it was known as "Petty France" it was the recognized rendezvous of the French merchants during their visits to London. There seem to have been two reasons for altering the name to York Street. Frederick, Duke of York, son of George II, lived there in the early years of the eighteenth century, and the Archbishop of York likewise. In the Westminster rate books, the street appears as "Petty France or York Street," but it seems to have been called York Street for some time previously.

The Parish History is always consulted when the Council is searching for a new name. Meretone Close, Brockley, Deptford, has been so named recently because Deptford in the time of the Saxons was known as "Meretone," or "Mereton," the town in the Marshes. Found Park Road, which was once "Pound Field," so called from the pound there; Fishponds Road, Tooting, crosses the site of fishponds in the grounds of the former Manor House; Fordmill Road, Catford, commemorates a fourteenth century mill.

For Poets and Painters

Poets, painters and authors are having their place in the new street names. Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" are responsible for the names of streets and houses on the Tabard Garden Estate. Chaucer House is at one end of the estate and Geoffrey House at the other. Swinburne Road, Putney Park, has been so named because the poet Swinburne lived for 30 years at the "Pines," Putney.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

Vanderbilt THEATRE, W. 48 St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. GEORGE M. COHAN Presents

"Two Fellows and a Girl"

7th HEAVEN BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

PLAYHOUSE 48 E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. A. L. JONES and MORRIS GREENE Announce a Merry Comedy of Youth

We've Got to Have Money with ROBERT AMES, Leo Donnelly, Vivian Tobin, Robert McWade, Flora Finch and cast of 30

ADRIENNE The Speed Melody Sensation BILLY E. VAN, RICHARD CARLE

COMEDY Theat. 41, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30

Children of the Moon with an All-Star Cast

GAITY CYRIL MAUDE "AREN'T WE ALL" with LYNN FONTANNE, RALPH MORGAN, HENRY HULL

SELWYN THEATRE 424 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

"The Perfect Musical Comedy"—Herald

CORT THEATRE W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

LIBERTY Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

LEO CARRILLO in MAGNOLIA 49th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

CONNIE GOES HOME A New Comedy by EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER

New York—Motion Pictures

THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE Covered Wagon

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BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Sent	14	Sent	13	Last
--	------	------	-----	------	----	------	----	------

Cal & Ariz.....	46	46	48	46	46	46
Cal & Nev.....	19	19	19	19	19	19
Cal & W. Con.....	27	27	27	27	27	27
Cal & Range.....	82	82	82	82	82	82
Eastern S. W.....	87	87	87	87	87	87
Eastern S. W. pt.....	87	87	87	87	87	87
Edison Elec.....	160	160	159	159	159	160
Franklin.....	114	114	114	114	114	114
Greenfield.....	16	16	16	16	16	16
Hancock.....	114	114	114	114	114	114
Ind. & W. Con.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
Ind. Cotton.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
Island Creek.....	1067	1067	1065	1065	1067	1074
K. C. M. B. Inc.....	882	882	882	882	882	882
Labby Copper.....	15	15	15	15	15	15
Libby McN.....	712	712	712	712	712	712
Mass Gas.....	83	83	83	83	83	83
Mass Gas pt.....	69	69	69	69	69	69
Mass Gas pt.....	69	69	69	69	69	69
Mergenthaler.....	161	161	161	161	161	160
Michigan.....	2	2	2	2	2	2

Nohawk	4018	4018	40	40	4018
New Cornelia	18	18	18	18	18
N E Oil	414	414	434	434	414
N E Tel	116	116	116	116	117
Nessing	514	514	514	514	514
North Butte	2	2	2	2	2
Ojibway	81	81	81	81	85
Old Colony	7234	7234	7234	7234	75
Old Omaha	17	1734	17	17	1734
Orpheum Cir	1758	1758	1758	1758	18
Prod & Ref	2218	2218	2218	2218	2218
Rising	2068	2068	2068	2068	2068
So State O	16	16	1534	1534	1634
Sup & Boston	95	95	95	95	95
Sup Copper	114	114	114	114	114
Swift & Co.	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012

Torrington	463	47	461	47	461
N Shoe	361	363	361	363	36
N Shoe pf.	251	251	251	251	251
US Smelt pf.	421	421	421	421	41
US Steel	89	89	88	88	88
Utah Apex	31	31	31	31	31
Ventura Oil	201	201	20	201	201
Waldorf Sys.	16	16	16	16	16
Walworth	161	161	161	161	16
Webb Web pf.	171	171	171	171	171
Warren B	301	301	291	291	291
Warren B 1pt	331	331	331	331	331

Winona50	.50	.50	.50
Wolverine	...	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4
BONDS					
Lib 3 1/2's	...	99.16	99.16	99.16	99.16
2d 4 1/2's	...	97.26	97.26	97.26	97.26
3rd 4 1/2's	...	98.26	98.26	98.24	98.15
4th 4 1/2's	...	97.26	97.26	97.26	97.26
C&M&R	58 1/2	83	83	83	83
E Mass 58 B	71	71	71	71	71
E Mass 68 D	80	80	80	80	80
C&M&B 68	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Mass C 41's	94	94	94	94	94

Miss Tel 58	97	98	98	91	21 1/2
Nar Tel 58	98	98	98	98	..
Nar Br 1 1/2	106	106	105 1/2	105 1/2	..
West T&T 58	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	..

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENT ISSUE
OF TREASURY NOTES
IS OVER SUBSCRIBED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Announcement is made by Secretary Andrew Mellon that the issue of \$200,000,000 worth of 4½ per cent six months' Treasury certificates, dated Sept. 15, had been heavily over-subscribed. The books closed yesterday, and it is estimated that total subscriptions will aggregate \$500,000,000.

Of these subscriptions about \$63,000,000 represent those for which Treasury certificates maturing Sept. 15 were ten-

lotted in full. Allotments on other subscriptions were made as follows: All subscriptions in amounts not exceeding \$10,000 for any one subscriber, were allotted in full; subscriptions over \$10,000 but not exceeding \$100,000 were allotted 50 per cent, but not less than 10,000 to any one subscription; subscriptions over \$100,000 were allotted 29 per cent, but not less than \$50,000 on any one subscription.

Further details as to the total subscriptions allotted will be made when annual reports are received from the Federal Reserve banks.

COPPER IMPORTS ARE EXTRAORDINARY

Imports of copper metal into the United States for the season ending

ended July 31, 1923, are officially returned at 353,920,000 pounds, compared with 217,280,000 pounds for the corresponding months in 1922, an increase of 36,640,000 pounds.

Copper importations for the first even months of this year were 15,680,000 pounds more than the total arrivals of foreign copper during the whole of 1921.

**CALIFORNIA SECURITY
LOAN CORPORATION**
6% Investments
Under State Supervision
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Established 1893

**We Ask
You!**

HOW can your income be guaranteed if the bond

isn't? Send coupon
for particulars of a
Bond that is!

The PRUDENCE COMPANY INC.
NEW YORK & BROOKLYN
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The Prudential

31 Nassau St., N. Y. C. 2-123
Gentlemen: Without obligation
on my part please send booklet
"Building an Income with
Guaranteed Bonds."

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

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1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

RAILWAY STOCKS SELL CLOSE TO YEAR'S LOWEST

At Current Quotations Some
Issues Yield a High
Return

Although it is generally conceded that 1923 will doubtless be the best year the rails have had since 1917, the carriers' stocks have been laggards in recent trading.

A few of them are not far above the current year's low. The average price of 16 dividend-paying rails at the 1923 high was 102, and at the current year's low they averaged 81. At current prices the same 16 are selling at an average price of 85.5, or 17.5 points from the high, and only 4.4 points above the year's low.

Of the 16 shown below, Pere Marquette, paying \$4 a share, shows the highest yield, 5.41 per cent; Reading shows the lowest yield, paying \$4 and yielding 5.44 per cent.

The 1923 high and low, current prices, dividend rates, and yields of 16 railroad stocks are shown here:

High	Low	Cur.	Div.	Yield
Atchafalaya	100	100	1.00	1.00
Canadian Pac.	100	100	1.00	1.00
Ches. & Ohio	100	100	1.00	1.00
Chi. & Northw.	100	100	1.00	1.00
Del. & Hudson	100	100	1.00	1.00
Great Nor. Pac.	100	100	1.00	1.00
Illinois Central	100	100	1.00	1.00
Lehigh Valley	100	100	1.00	1.00
Louis. & Nash.	100	100	1.00	1.00
N. Y. Cent.	100	100	1.00	1.00
Norfolk & West.	100	100	1.00	1.00
Northern Pac.	100	100	1.00	1.00
Pere Marquette	100	100	4.00	5.41
Reading	100	100	4.00	5.44
Southern Pac.	100	100	1.00	1.00
Union Pacific	100	100	1.00	1.00

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES DOING GOOD BUSINESS

American Steel Foundries, it now seems assured, will show larger earnings for the second half of 1923 than for the first half, when net for 722,196 shares of common was \$4.98 a share. Present indications are that the second half net will exceed \$6 a share, bringing the total for the year to around \$11.

Steel Foundries is well booked up ahead, although recent bookings have been small and unless demand revives the company will probably have to reduce operations materially next year. However, consensus in the equipment trade is that the buying season is temporary and that the market will come into the market again within a month or two. The recent purchase of Damascus Brake Beam Company should prove beneficial, although the Damascus company is small and its earnings can hardly be expected to make a difference in Steel Foundries total profits. Since 1918 Damascus Brake Beam has paid dividends averaging \$11 a year, total disbursements in 1922 having been 16 per cent on its 500,000 shares of common stock. It reported a 1923 surplus at the close of 1922. It had no bonds or preferred stock. Steel Foundries gave 14 shares of preferred for each share of Damascus common.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK'S NEW HEAD

Walter S. Bucklin, the new president of the National Shawmut Bank, has been president of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company since February, 1914. Mr. Bucklin helped organize the company in 1912, and under his management, the receipts have increased from \$600,000 in 1912 to more than \$7,000,000.

BRIDGEPORT BANK MAY CUT CAPITAL

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 14.—Directors of First National Bank of Bridgeport have called a meeting of stockholders for Oct. 11, asking approval of a recommendation to reduce the capital stock of the bank from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000, a plan which has been approved by the Comptroller of Currency and by the Federal Reserve Board.

Under a lower capitalization, the bank's deposits and capital will be in the ratio of approximately 12 to 1. The bank has been paying 8 per cent, and it is assumed that when the number of shares is cut to 100,000, the dividend rate will be increased.

DIVIDENDS

Directors of Warren Brothers Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents a share on the first preferred, 7.5 cents on the second preferred and 7.5 cents on the common, all payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25. Middle West Lumber Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25. By this action the dividend rate has increased from \$5 to \$6 per share per annum according to the dividend announcement some time ago. Four dividends will be paid at the \$1.50 quarterly rate and then the rate is to be increased to \$7 a year.

Turner Oil, a subsidiary of Middle States Oil, has declared a regular cash dividend of 3 per cent quarterly, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 25. With this declaration the subsidiaries of Middle States Oil have ordered regular dividend disbursements to date.

Reynolds Spring Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the A and B preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Directors of Marland Oil Company have voted to pass the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 due at this time.

Standard Textile Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the A and B preferred stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Fan-American Petroleum declared regular quarterly dividends of \$2 a share on the A and B stocks.

Mexican Petroleum declared regular quarterly dividends of \$1 a share on the common and \$2 on preferred, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Canadian Locomotive Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and 2 per cent on the preferred stocks, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Manufacturers Light & Heat Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Prairie Oil & Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent a share, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Sept. 25.

American Locomotive Fire Engine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

The regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the preferred also was declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Providence Gas Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1/4 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The \$1,710,000 of Long Island Railroad equipment trust certificates have been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.



George P. Smith

A TYPICAL Canadian business training has brought George P. Smith of Hamilton, Ont., to the front rank among the Dominion's big business men. As general manager of the F. F. Dalley Corporation at Hamilton, a holding company controlling various concerns in the United States and Canada, he represents one of the largest industrial units in that part of the Province.

Although a native of Middlesex County, Ontario, Mr. Smith is of Scottish parentage. He was educated at the famous Strathroy Collegiate and at Toronto Normal School, where he won the prize for oratory and the Prince of Wales gold medal. He later taught school in Middlesex County and the city of Toronto.

In 1900 he became agent for the Confederation Life Insurance Company at St. Catharines. The next year he went to Alberta and became a fur trader and general merchant at Duhamel, Ferry Point, and Camrose. Six years later he decided to enter public life, and to fit himself for it traveled extensively, spending a year and half in European countries.

In 1908 he established the Camrose Canadian newspaper, and in 1916 became member of the Alberta Legislature for Camrose. He was minister of education from 1918 till 1921. Last year he moved to Hamilton on his appointment as assistant to the president of the F. F. Dalley Corporation, Limited, and was appointed general manager a few months ago.

LIVE STOCK HAS IRREGULAR WEEK IN CHICAGO MART

Hogs Decline Under Pressure,
Cattle Hold Steady and
Lambs at New Top

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (Special).—After duplicating its recent top of \$9.75, the highest of the year, early this week, the hog market has broken under pressure from the packers to a maximum of \$9.30, with the bulk of good light at \$9.10@9.25 and select heavy from \$8.75@9.10.

Most of the mixed hogs are selling at \$7.85 and good packers at \$7.50@7.85. The supply thus far this week totals 121,000, about the same as in the first two days last week.

Steady prices are being paid for most of the cattle offered at about the same level as a week ago, the supply being just about enough to meet requirements. Demand is generally strong for good to choice steers quotable at \$12@13, but not many are good enough to sell above \$12. Most of the offerings of plain to medium class is selling at \$10.50@11.50, with many grassers at \$8@12.

The supply includes a fair percentage of rangiers taken at \$7@8 for desirable killing steers. More rangiers than usual were received this week, which depressed the market for grassers. Cows and heifers are active and firm; receipts are not large, and there is some outside demand. Fat beef cows are \$7@8.25, and best selected heifers \$8@10. Calf and steady vealers going at from \$11@12 and best shipping at \$12@12.75.

Lambs are selling at the highest of the season. Western lambs are coming in good quality but shipments include a liberal percentage of thin lightweights which near-by feeders take eagerly at prices on par with westerns. An unusual condition for this time of the year, indicating confidence in the future of the market.

Nearly half the receipts this week have come to country buyers. Best lambs sell at \$14.50@14.75, nearly \$1.50 higher than a week ago. Good natives are selling at \$13.50@14.25.

Aged steers are steady, with best lightweight ewes going at \$6.50@7.50 and heavy at \$4@6.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS INCREASE DESPITE STRIKES

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 14 (Special).—Despite the industrial depression occasioned during the last year by strikes lasting an aggregate period of five months, New Hampshire savings deposits for the last year increased to \$12,000,000, according to a report of the state bank commissioners.

This gain over the previous year is the more remarkable because more than half this amount is credited to the towns and cities in which there were strikes of long duration.

The report of 66 institutions show total deposits of \$162,293,006. It is believed this increase is due to confidence inspired by the fact that no savings bank in New Hampshire has failed in the last 50 years.

Public Utility Earnings

HAVANA ELECTRIC

July: 1922 1923

Operating revenue \$1,085,800 \$1,038,017

Net revenue 558,782 537,215

Surplus 458,087 458,087

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Consols for money sold today at 58 1/2. De Beers at 12 1/2 and discount rates, short bills, 3 1/2 per cent, three months' bills 3 1/2 per cent.

NET OF ATLANTIC REFINING SMALLER

Earns \$2.20 Share on Common,
Barely Covering Dividend

Atlantic Refining Company and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1923, report a net profit of \$1,802,734 after interest, depreciation, depletion, and federal taxes, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$2.20 a share, earned on \$500,000 common stock. This compares with net profit of \$250,474, or \$45 a share, on \$500,000 common outstanding, in the first half of 1922.

The consolidated statement for the six months ended June 30, 1923, compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Gross inc.	\$5,110,681	\$5,209,915
Op. exp. etc.	3,301,955	4,051,260
Net	1,802,734	1,158,655
Div. on com.	7,240,609	7,438,635
Div. on pref.	7,240,609	7,438,635
Total inc.	7,943,343	8,021,710
Interest	375,435	482,030
Dep. and dep. exp.	1,090,472	1,090,472
Dep. and dep. exp.	1,090,472	1,090,472
Fed tax	178,200	185,000
Inv. ad. adj.	1,171,819	1,171,819
Net profit	1,802,734	1,158,655
Div. on com.	1,802,734	1,158,655
Div. on pref.	1,802,734	1,158,655
Surplus	1,802,734	1,158,655
P & I sur. 20%	21,231,181	63,148,371

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Sept. 12	Sept. 5
Total gold res.	\$1,110,681	\$1,029,010
Total reserves	2,137,665	3,178,334
Sec by U. S. gov. oblig.	358,071	399,115
Other bills disc.	432,288	450,976
Sec by U. S. gov. oblig.	178,212	174,562
Total bills on hand	1,090,472	1,090,472
Mem. bank-res. acct.	1,872,773	1,843,065
F. R. notes in circ.	2,562,935	2,567,278
Ratio of res. to notes	75.9%	76.4%

Ratio of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve notes and bills combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Sept. 12, 1923, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
Resources:			
Boston	76.2	77.1	75.2
New York	80.7	80.7	80.7
Philadelphia	77.0	76.9	75.5
Cleveland	77.4	76.6	76.5
Richmond	84.1	83.3	82.3
Atlanta	62.4	64.3	62.3
Chicago	84.1	83.0	82.2
St. Louis	60.3	61.1	61.5
Minneapolis	64.2	67.2	72.3
Kansas City	65.5	68.0	66.3
Dallas	54.4	57.9	62.1
San Francisco	73.3	72.5	67.2
Total	75.9	76.4	76.4

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
Resources:			
Total gold reserve	\$267,970	\$268,948	\$268,948
Total reserves	272,482	273,251	273,251
Sec by U. S. gov. oblig.	30,556	31,264	31,264
All other bills disc.	49,358	49,358	49,358
Sec by U. S. gov. oblig.	10,330	10,330	10,330
Total bills on hand	80,245	80,948	80,948
Mem. bank-res. acct.	124,597	122,861	122,861
F. R. nts in circ.	227,145	228,297	228,297

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold res.	\$927,111,108	\$932,844,167
Total reserves	1,510,744	1,510,744
Bills discounted	14,152,948	15,619,654
Sec by U. S. gov. oblig.	36,838,240	41,271,248
All other bills disc.	481,844,117	486,764,528

CHILDREN'S SAVINGS EXPAND

Deposits by children of the United States in their school savings bank systems aggregated more than \$5,500,000 during the school year 1922-23, according to data compiled by the National Bankers' Association of the American Bankers' Association.

Preliminary figures from the school savings report show that this year's total is an increase of \$5,500,000 over the year 1921-22.

MOTOR INDUSTRY CONSIDERED IN STRONG POSITION

Output Multiplies Hundredfold
in 20 Years—Product's Value
First Among All Trades

The automobile industry has shown consistent growth, and thereby the securities of various companies have attracted investment funds.

Production of automobiles in less than 20 years has multiplied more than a hundredfold; the output of 21,291 cars in 1904 having grown to 2,408,396 in 1922, with an average monthly output in 1923 above 300,000.

In value of product the automobile stands foremost among the nation's industries. The United States census of 1922 placed a value of \$1,666,000,000 on automobiles produced that year, which was exceeded only by the value of petroleum products, \$1,727,000,000, and of meat packing, \$2,200,000,000. More than \$1,000,000,000 was invested in the 112 factories which produced last year's output, and if consideration is given to the steadily allied work of the motor industry, the value of the output of automotive products probably leads that of any other industry.

From the standpoint of size, therefore, the motor industry is entitled to be regarded as in the industrial investment line. Despite the recurring pessimism with which Wall Street has periodically inundated, and which seeks to forecast a rapidly approaching doom for motor manufacturers, the fact is that the motor is inseparably into the country's industrial fabric.

Passenger Cars Gain

Since 1910, the production of passenger cars has increased from 181,000 to 2,400,000, an average yearly increase of nearly 200,000. The significant point of this growth is that in only three of the 12 years did production fall behind previous years' totals, and in only one of those years—1918, when all efforts were concentrated on war work—was there a marked falling off.

This table shows figures of production for the 12 years:

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

As remarkable as the expansion has been up to the present time, leading authorities in the industry are optimistic over the future and are planning accordingly. It is estimated that approximately 40 to 50 per cent of the United States' present producing capacity will be required for replacements as the average life of an automobile at liberal estimates is five years.

Even if future expansion is simplified when it is realized that only one new purchaser for every five cars sold will be required to maintain a total output approximating the record-breaking future of 1922.

Registrations are approaching 14,000,000 and in view of the rapid increase in late years, Henry Ford's prediction that the growth in population in this country in the next few years will call for a total of 30,000,000 automobiles does not seem unreasonable.

Even if conservative predictions are given credence, it would seem that expansion is just begun and that the possibilities are unlimited. In this connection it may be pointed out that 85 per cent of the world's motor vehicles are in the United States.

Foreign markets have scarcely been opened. Last year only 67,096 cars were exported, and while the total this year may be doubled, it will not represent more than 5 or 6 per cent of the 1923 production.

Other Factors

Other factors to be considered in connection with the investment status of the motor are:

1. Conservative capital.
2. Able and aggressive management.
3. Fair margins of profit.
4. Strong financial position.

Not many years ago, the price of motor shares depended largely on earnings a share and rate of dividend payments. The companies have been showing it is a large proportion of earnings promoting the financial stability of their shares. General Motors Corporation, for instance, in the last year, earned more than \$3 a share and returned \$4.68, or more than 50 per cent to the property. Expressed in dollars, this represents an increase in equity of nearly \$100,000,000.

Studebaker in the same period earned \$39 a share and returned \$50.80, or 57 per cent to the property. This represented added equity for Studebaker of \$38,000,000. In other words, slightly less than half of Studebaker's current market price is represented by earnings at book value to the property in the last eight years.

No other large industrial group can boast such a strong cash position as the motor, with individual companies figuring their cash balances in tens of millions, and next to liberal disbursements, it is always gratifying to investors to see the cash balances well protected by substantial cash equities.

CLASS ONE ROADS' OPERATING INCOME LARGELY INCREASED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Net operating income of the Class 1 steam railroads comprising about 95 per cent of the total mileage in the United States amounted to \$84,614,945 for July, according to figures made public today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. For the corresponding month last year the net income was \$69,320,528.

Total operating revenues for the month, the commission reported, were \$335,813,616, compared with \$442,840,164 for July, 1922. The increase shown in revenues has a counterpart in expenditures, the carriers paying \$144,519,968 in operating costs in July, while in the corresponding month a year ago the operating expenses were \$341,081,191.

GERMAN BANK REPORT

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Bank of Germany report in market, last Oct. 9, 1922, is:

	21,446	22,548
Com. in	14,175,725	13,015,187
Treasury certificates	184,844,230	85,686,282
Bills	887,152,732	507,880,960
Advances	25,261,293	15,729,427
Investment	162,158,441	51,022,915
Other assets	663,139,441	273,906,408
Circulation	284,911,799	204,680,904
Private deposits	198,248,549	78,398,486
Bank rate	11,000	11,000
With foreign issuing banks	110	100

*Not cabled.

NEW ENGLAND HOTELS

MASSACHUSETTS

GOLDEN AUTUMN
in the BERKSHIRES
"AMERICA'S
FINEST
AUTUMN
RESORT"

Hotel Aspinwall

LENOX, MASS.
Open Until Oct. 15th

Golf, Tennis, Saddle Riding, Orchestra, Dancing,
Fireproof Garage, American Plan, Moderate Rates,
Winter Resort: Princess Hotel, Bermuda

Motor Out To Natick!

Large, comfortable
rooms; suites with
bath; excellent
table; garage ac-
commodations.

JAPAN NOT CAUSE OF HIGHER PRICES IN COTTON GOODS

Large Jobbers Lay Increase to
Raw Cotton Jump—Japanese
Crepe Outlook Doubtful

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The spring outlook for Japanese crepes in this market is considered more or less serious, due to the disaster in Japan and to doubt as to whether or not that country can make deliveries on orders already placed. The local jobbing houses have booked a very nice business on future spring deliveries on this fabric, which has been quiet the last two seasons, but is now displaying greater activity. Just now, how these deliveries are to be made is more or less a matter of conjecture.

"There has been an increased confidence in all lines," said John W. Scott, president of Carson, Pirie Scott & Co., speaking of the general situation in cotton, and the increasing prices, which he says are due solely to the local conditions in this country and are not influenced by the Far East demand, which may be expected to show definite indications of a call for certain of the coarser fabrics within a short time.

Increased Confidence
"With the increased confidence have come higher prices, due to the Government reports, and as is always the case, when the market starts upward every one wants to buy. This is the situation today, and it will continue this way for some time."

Carson's, as well as the other leading jobbing houses—Marshall Field & Co. and John V. Farwell Company—have offices on the Pacific coast, while Carson's also maintain an office in Honolulu, to watch the market for merchandise for Japan which would be sent and filled from there as far as possible.

"The jobbers won't take a very active part in supplying Japan," said C. McLeod, vice-president of John V. Farwell Company, "except as we did during the war, when we sent relief shipments to states parties."

Japan a Large Consumer
Leading market factors do not offer any opinions as to the general future of cottons in Japan until definite information is received. Japan is a large consumer of raw cotton and what effect this will have on the market is questioned by all of the men both in the dress goods and the domestic end. "It is highly possible," said the head of an important domestic section, "that we will ship quantities of unbleached muslin to Japan—they use only the cheaper and coarser grades—which will be dyed and finished to their own order in their own factories."

"It is not fair to charge higher prices in domestic goods for the Japanese disaster. Conditions in this country are alone responsible, and the general strengthening of the cotton market in all primary markets is the cause."

GERMAN MARK NOW REGARDED BY BANKS AS WITHOUT VALUE

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The German mark has sunk to a level at which its value cannot longer be computed, and American banks are to strike the mark off their list of foreign exchanges. The first of the major banks to take this action is the National City Bank. In seven days the mark has declined from approximately \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000, and is now quoted at an extreme low of 145,000,000. Insurance companies discontinued dealings in marks several months ago. The record of the German mark shows a recession from its par value of 4% marks to the dollar in 1913 to 1920 a year ago. Since then the mark has declined rapidly to Thursday's closing quotation of nearly 100,000,000 marks to the dollar, a sharp rally from the preceding day's close. Demand for marks is now confined to a nominal amount purchased for tourist requirements.

SPANISH BONDS IN LONDON REFLECT UPRISING FACTOR

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Spanish bonds were weak on the stock exchange here today due to the unsettled political situation in Spain. Mexican Eagle was quoted at 17-32. Rubber issues were firm. Home rails were steadier after early heaviness. Argentine rails were unsettled. Kafirs were mixed. Industrials were strong in spots. Rio Tinto was 34 1/2. Hudson's Day 5 1/2. In the main the markets showed the usual week-end irregularity.

STEEL CONCERN'S DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

In view of lower prices received on goods shipped, the lower rate of shipments and higher manufacturing costs, it will be surprising if the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in the third quarter of this year does not show earnings of several million dollars less than those of the second quarter. Net profit for the stock in the latter period was \$5,426,471, equal after preferred stock dividends, to \$2.41 a share on 1,800,000 shares of common stock. The net profit in the current quarter is expected to be below \$3,300,000, or less than the period's requirements for the regular preferred and common dividends.

KEITH SHOE CHANGES
BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Preston B. Keith, head of the Keith Shoe Company, has retired from active connection with the concern. He will continue as a member of the board of directors. He is succeeded as president by Merton E. Hayward. Mr. Keith began business for himself in 1875. Rufus P. Keith, a brother, and vice-president of the firm, also resigned.

CANADIAN LOAN SOON
TORONTO, Sept. 14.—An announcement regarding the forthcoming Dominion of Canada loan is expected soon because \$175,000,000 of federal bonds mature Nov. 1. Financial circles here have withheld his plan pending an approximation of crop prospects, and with harvesting nearly over in the West it is expected his plan will be made public.

ERIE'S AUGUST GROSS
F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie road, says the system's August gross revenue approximated \$12,000,000, compared with \$11,500,000 in August, 1922. Up to August the best month of 1923 was March, when the system reported gross earnings of \$12,244,223. The best month last year was December, when the road reported \$11,136,212 gross earnings.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Special).—The tariff rate on imported novelty lamp shades, also used as telephone covers and cake covers, is reduced from 70 to 35 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of the new tariff law, in a decision by the Board of the United States General Appraisers sustaining a protest of Joseph C. Murray & Co. of New York.

The articles in question were in the form of diminutive busts of women, composed of plaster of Paris, colored, the scalp being covered with artificial hair, and corks being inserted at the shoulders and the base, in which wires are placed for the purpose of attaching the arms and costumes to the figure. Duty was exacted at the rate of 70 per cent ad valorem, as dolls' heads, under paragraph 1414 of the tariff act of 1922.

BUSINESS AWAITS GERMAN TRADING

World Benefits Expected From
Ruhr Settlement

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions, in its current issue, says, in part:

Economic forces are working out the rapprochement of France and Germany and the general political and economic readjustment which statesmanship failed to accomplish. Whether the compromise reached speedily or not, it seems ultimately assured by the business necessities of both France and Germany. It would be done speedily by the British would anticipate a recovery in their manufacturing industries, based upon German trade; and our producers of copper, masts, cotton and other goods would expect a better foreign demand. The influence upon quotations might be immediate and considerable.

What security market need to lift them out of the present rut is an inflow of investment capital. The public is not buying extensively because of spotty trade conditions, high costs and too much politics. With the domestic situation thus in a state of equilibrium, it seems fair to conclude that for the time being our stock and bond markets depend largely upon Paris and Berlin.

In this lifeless bond market it is gratifying to recall that the steel boom reached its peak in both the United States and Germany in April, and second, that since then the tendency has been toward more toward reaction or even depression. With the market position of speculative steel stocks is not very favorable.

INT. AGRICULTURAL BANK INDEBTEDNESS

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The bank indebtedness of the International Agricultural Corporation at present is nearly \$12,000,000. If the plan for recapitalization is approved this will be reduced to about \$3,000,000.

Current earnings are now sufficient, with the saving in interest charges on the floating debt which will ensue from the recapitalization, to warrant the expectation that the new \$8,000,000 prior preference stock will soon be paying dividends.

LEAD PRICE UP
NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced its price of lead metal to 6.55 from 6.5 cents.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

EVERY year, the Labor Day traffic is reported to exceed all previous records. While there are several stations in the United States which handle a greater volume of traffic annually than the Grand Central Terminal, New York (notably the South Station, Boston, and the Ferry Station, San Francisco), the holiday travel passing through this terminal probably is as heavy as that in any railroad terminal.

On the Friday before Labor Day, railroad officials have computed that more than 180,000 passengers arrived or departed on New Haven and New York Central trains, involving the use of 30 extra trains and 100 extra Pullmans on the latter road alone. The normal daily movement at this terminal averages 80,000 persons, although this number is by no means indicative of the number of people who pass through the station every 24 hours. The writer recalls no other railroad station which is situated in such close proximity to business interests and leading hotels that it is a thoroughfare for thousands of non-travelers daily, who use it either as a lounging place or who patronize the countless shops and restaurants in the building.

It is a singular commentary on the up-to-date business in New York that the offices in the huge Grand Central Terminal building—formerly occupied by the railroad—now are rented to business firms, the railroad having found it more profitable to erect a building on Lexington Avenue to house its own general offices and to rent the space in the terminal to outside concerns.

The situation in the New York terminals is becoming such that a new station devoted solely to suburban business is contemplated. It is proposed that this shall be located at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and that New York Central and New Haven commuting trains shall continue through to this terminal. Long Island Railroad trains also will terminate here rather than at the Pennsylvania Terminal. The Pennsylvania states that due to the heavy suburban traffic on the Long Island and which it asserts is short-handled, it is glad to see diverted to the New York (subways) the facilities of its terminal already are sorely over-taxed and that relief soon must be sought.

Understanding Criticism
It often is amusing to listen to criticisms of railroad operations made by those who have no knowledge of the subjects on which they comment. The writer stood before the bulletin board in a great railroad station a short time ago. The holiday rush was

BRITISH HIDE MARKET HAS SOFTER TONE

Ox Hides Rule Cheaper and Calf
Skins Also Sell Lower—
Sole Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 28.—In sympathy with the North and South American hide market, the British hide position is weakening.

Prices of best ox hides have fallen and calfskins are also a shade weaker. Wool skins continue firm, and appear to be getting scarcer. A Government report displays a serious decline in British flocks of sheep.

Tanners are buying imported hides very cautiously in view of the weaker market in the River Plate and Chicago. The total export of hides up to the end of July amounted to 91,864 cwt., compared with 73,999 cwt. for the first seven months of 1922. Germany is still a large buyer of British raw stock, and the United States also is still in the market.

Much anxiety is felt by British light leather tanners at the big demand for export of sheep pelts and split linings. Exporters of the class of material totaled 2,717,831 pieces in seven months, compared with 1,040,440 pieces for the first seven months of 1922. Oil leather dressers for the glove trade feel this overseas competition severely, especially as the imports of oil leather gloves from the Continent continue on such a scale that competition is out of the question. Thousands of pelts and linings are still going into pickle and exporters are doing a thriving business. The position of the sole leather tanner is difficult to define. Most of them say they are making no money. Nevertheless, there are yards which are still extending their works. Profits are a good deal less than in war days, but from a careful survey of the position it appears that tanners have done very well of late out of the cheap hides they have bought from imported dry hides. Very little American sole leather is appearing.

GERMAN COTTON SPINNERS' CAPITAL IS INADEQUATE

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—German cotton spinners complain that their capital is not sufficient to finance the purchase of raw cotton and carry existing stocks of finished goods which high prices make unsalable. High wages are obliging them to close plants after attempting for the last four months to operate on part time.

Cotton imports in Hamburg say German cotton consumption in the last four years has been only half that of pre-war times, and since July has fallen 10 per cent more. Spinners are buying from hand to mouth and often are obliged to resell their stocks of cotton for ready funds with which to pay wages.

Current earnings are now sufficient, with the saving in interest charges on the floating debt which will ensue from the recapitalization, to warrant the expectation that the new \$8,000,000 prior preference stock will soon be paying dividends.

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HOTELS AND RESORTS

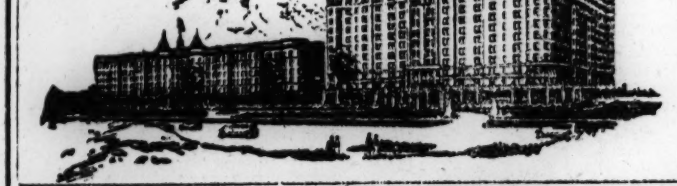
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Transplanting all the modern comforts, conveniences and luxuries of a great metropolitan hotel to a delightful residential environment, surrounded by green-lawns and parkways and the refreshing waters of Lake Michigan.

Here you are offered the same quiet and restful atmosphere as that of your own home, 1000 outside rooms. Spacious porches. 10 minutes from Chicago's loop by Illinois Central Railroad.

HYDE PARK BOULEVARD ON THE LAKE
A. G. PULVER, General Manager JOHN B. G. LESTER, President



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Distinguished by its atmosphere of restful quiet, it fronts the shore of Lake Michigan, yet is within easy reach of countless activities of Chicago's business, shopping and theatrical centers.

The Blackstone
The House of Harmony

The distinctive advantages of THE BLACKSTONE have been known and appreciated for many years by countless readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO.
Manager of both hotels.

NEW YORK STATE

HOTEL HUMPHREY

Jamestown, N. Y.
Home-like. Comfortable
Single, \$1.50, \$2.00 Double, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

El Dorado House
You are invited to make your trip to Niagara Falls, N. Y., a restful one by stopping at our private house, strictly home-like, garage available.

"Our aim is courtesy and hospitality"
484 Seventh Street Only 10 minutes' walk from the Falls Phone 2878

Have You Ever Spent September in The Adirondacks?

CAMP FULTON is a pleasant four lake place to stay on from Lake. We have beautiful scenery, Clear, Crisp Air, Tennis, Mountain Climbing, Canoeing, Fishing, Auto Roads. House Closes October 15th
Mrs. F. L. Payne, Camp Fulton, Old Forge, N. Y.

states of Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina to its terminus at Spartanburg, S. C., where it connects with the Southern.

The main line is about 275 miles in length. The value of the railroad to Mr. Ford is not entirely clear since its northern terminus is a considerable distance east of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton which the automobile manufacturer now owns. However, trackage rights doubtless could be obtained over the Norfolk and Western. While it is rumored that in the event of his acquisition of this road, Mr. Ford will build a new line to connect the D. T. & I. and the C. & O., it seems unlikely that such a project would be undertaken for many years to come, for the crossing of the Blue Ridge Mountains would be a difficult and costly procedure, and the benefits to the owner would not be great enough to induce him to build a line parallel to one over which he doubtless could obtain trackage rights.

Thus far, Mr. Ford has been reported to be planning the purchase of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, the Wabash, the Chesapeake & Ohio (which the Van Swearingens of Cleveland obtained first), the Virginian and perhaps others.

Less Criticism in General
From time to time railroad men comment upon the fairness with which the press is treating the railroads. For the several years prior to the taking over of the railroads by the Government, criticism of railroad operations was rampant. The railroads, while admitting that their service was poor, contended that low rates had precluded a needed expansion of facilities, and that the resultant congestions and delays were their misfortune rather than their fault. Since the return of the carriers to private operation, rates have been maintained at a comparatively high level. The strikes prevented the railroads from achieving a high net last year, but with business good and labor conditions quiet, the year 1923 will result in net earnings close to the 6 per cent mark. With the exception of the

Hotel Brighton
Atlantic City
Fall and Winter Bookings
Established 1875

HOTEL STRAND
ATLANTIC CITY
FIREPROOF AMERICAN PLAN
ON THE OCEAN FRONT
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths
Orchestra of Soloists Golf Privileges
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

HOTEL MORTON
Atlantic City, N. J.
500 feet from beach, boardwalk and Steel Pier. Modern plan, family hotel, embracing every modern convenience and comfort. Capacity 300. Elevator to street level. Bus meets trains. Let us make you feel at home in the "City of Endless Attractions." Booklet. Special family and weekly rates.
BELL & COPE, Owners and Proprietors

New Clarion
Atlantic City, N. J.
An all year hotel in the all year
Playground of the World
S. K. BONIFACE

CALIFORNIA

NEW HOTEL ROSSLYN

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Reduced Prices. Meals and Rooms
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600 rooms, \$6.00 to \$7.00
700 rooms, \$7.00 to \$8.00
800 rooms, \$8.00 to \$9.00
900 rooms, \$9.00 to \$10.00
1000 rooms, \$10.00 to \$11.00
1100 rooms, \$11.00 to \$12.00
1200 rooms, \$12.00 to \$13.00
1300 rooms, \$13.00 to \$14.00
1400 rooms, \$14.00 to \$15.00
1500 rooms, \$15.00 to \$16.00
1600 rooms, \$16.00 to \$17.00
1700 rooms, \$17.00 to \$18.00
1800 rooms, \$18.00 to \$19.00
1900 rooms, \$19.00 to \$20.00
2000 rooms, \$20.00 to \$21.00
2100 rooms, \$21.00 to \$22.00
2200 rooms, \$22.00 to \$23.00
2300 rooms, \$23.00 to \$24.00
2400 rooms, \$24.00 to \$25.00
2500 rooms, \$25.00 to \$26.00
2600 rooms, \$26.00 to \$27.00
2700 rooms, \$27.00 to \$28.00
2800 rooms, \$28.00 to \$29.00
2900 rooms, \$29.00 to \$30.00
3000 rooms, \$30.00 to \$31.00
3100 rooms, \$31.00 to \$32.00
3200 rooms, \$32.00 to \$33.00
3300 rooms, \$33.00 to \$34.00
3400 rooms, \$34.00 to \$35.00
3500 rooms, \$35.00 to \$36.00
3600 rooms, \$36.00 to \$37.00
3700 rooms, \$37.00 to \$38.00
3800 rooms, \$38.00 to \$39.00
3900 rooms, \$39.00 to \$40.00
4000 rooms, \$40.00 to \$41.00
4100 rooms, \$41.00 to \$42.00
4200 rooms, \$42.00 to \$43.00
4300 rooms, \$43.00 to \$44.00
4400 rooms, \$44.00 to \$45.00
4500 rooms, \$45.00 to \$46.00
4600 rooms, \$46.00 to \$47.00
4700 rooms, \$47.00 to \$48.00
4800 rooms, \$48.00 to \$49.00
4900 rooms, \$49.00 to \$50.00
5000 rooms, \$50.00 to \$51.00
5100 rooms, \$51.00 to \$52.00
5200 rooms, \$52.00 to \$53.00
5300 rooms, \$53.00 to \$54.00
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6000 rooms, \$60.00 to \$61.00
6100 rooms, \$61.00 to \$62.00
6200 rooms, \$62.00 to \$63.00
6300 rooms, \$63.00 to \$64.00
6400 rooms, \$64.00 to \$65.00
6500 rooms, \$65.00 to \$66.00
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6700 rooms, \$67.00 to \$68.00
6800 rooms, \$68.00 to \$69.00
6900 rooms, \$69.00 to \$70.00
7000 rooms, \$70.00 to \$71.00
7100 rooms, \$71.00 to \$72.00
7200 rooms, \$72.00 to \$73.00
7300 rooms, \$73.00 to \$74.00
7400 rooms, \$74.00 to \$75.00
7500 rooms, \$75.00 to \$76.00
7600 rooms, \$76.00 to \$77.00
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7800 rooms, \$78.00 to \$79.00
7900 rooms, \$79.00 to \$80.00
8000 rooms, \$80.00 to \$81.00
8100 rooms, \$81.00 to \$82.00
8200 rooms, \$82.00 to \$83.00
8300 rooms, \$83.00 to \$84.00
8400 rooms, \$84.00 to \$85.00
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8900 rooms, \$89.00 to \$90.00
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9100 rooms, \$91.00 to \$92.00
9200 rooms, \$92.00 to \$93.00
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9700 rooms, \$97.00 to \$98.00
9800 rooms, \$98.00 to \$99.00
9900 rooms, \$99.00 to \$100.00
10000 rooms, \$100.00 to \$101.00
10100 rooms, \$101.00 to \$102.00
10200 rooms, \$102.00 to \$103.00
10300 rooms, \$103.00 to \$104.00
10400 rooms, \$104.00 to \$105.00
10500 rooms, \$105.00 to \$106.00
10600 rooms, \$106.00 to \$107.00
10700 rooms, \$107.00 to \$108.00
10800 rooms, \$108.00 to \$109.00
10900 rooms, \$109.00 to \$110.00
11000 rooms, \$110.00 to \$111.00
11100 rooms, \$111.00 to \$112.00
11200 rooms, \$112.00 to \$113.00
11300 rooms, \$113.00 to \$114.00
11400 rooms, \$114.00 to \$115.00
11500 rooms, \$115.00 to \$116.00
11600 rooms, \$116.00 to \$117.00
11700 rooms, \$117.00 to \$118.00
11800 rooms, \$118.00 to \$119.00
11900 rooms, \$119.00 to \$120.00
12000 rooms, \$120.00 to \$121.00
12100 rooms, \$121.00 to \$122.00
12200 rooms, \$122.00 to \$123.00
12300 rooms, \$123.00 to \$124.00
12400 rooms, \$124.00 to \$125.00
12500 rooms, \$125.00 to \$126.00
12600 rooms, \$126.00 to \$127.00
12700 rooms, \$127.00 to \$128.00
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12900 rooms, \$129.00 to \$130.00
13000 rooms, \$130.00 to \$131.00
13100 rooms, \$131.00 to \$132.00
13200 rooms, \$132.00 to \$133.00
13300 rooms, \$133.00 to \$134.00
13400 rooms, \$134.00 to \$135.00
13500 rooms, \$135.00 to \$136.00
13600 rooms, \$136.00 to \$137.00
13700 rooms, \$137.00 to \$138.00
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15600 rooms, \$156.00 to \$157.00
15700 rooms, \$157.00 to \$158.00
15800 rooms, \$158.00 to \$159.00
15900 rooms, \$159.00 to \$160.00
16000 rooms, \$160.00 to \$161.00
16100 rooms, \$161.00 to \$162.00
16200 rooms, \$162.00 to \$163.00
16300 rooms, \$163.00 to \$164.00
16400 rooms, \$164.00 to \$165.00
16500 rooms, \$165.00 to \$166.00
16600 rooms, \$166.00 to \$167.00
16700 rooms, \$167.00 to \$168.00
16800 rooms, \$168.00 to \$169.00
16900 rooms, \$169.00 to \$170.00
17000 rooms, \$170.00 to \$171.00
17100 rooms, \$171.00 to \$172.00
17200 rooms, \$172.00 to \$173.00
17300 rooms, \$173.00 to \$174.00
17400 rooms, \$174.00 to \$175.00
17500 rooms, \$175.00 to \$176.00
17600 rooms, \$176.00 to \$177.00
17700 rooms, \$177.00 to \$178.00
17800 rooms, \$178.00 to \$179.00
17900 rooms, \$179.00 to \$180.00
18000 rooms, \$180.00 to \$181.00
18100 rooms, \$181.00 to \$182.00
18200 rooms, \$182.00 to \$183.00
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

A Polish Peasant Embroidery Industry

Special Correspondence.

THE charming embroideries done by the Polish peasants can be bought in these days both in America and England through the agency of the Friends' English and American Relief in Poland. In addition to assisting in the reconstruction of homes and agricultural activities in the war-stricken country, this organization has promoted spinning and weaving, and brought the hand-woven linen from the peasants in one district to those in another to decorate with their charming and characteristic embroidery.

The women are accustomed to embroider their long smocks, which, with a skirt of bright red striped with other colors and an embroidered apron, form their national costume, and they are delighted once more to practice the art in which they are so skilled and which they have had no opportunity to exercise for a number of years. In the summer time they are employed in the fields during the day but in the evenings are busy with embroidery.

The typical peasant embroideries are done in red and black with just a little blue. In order to insure that the colors will withstand the laundry special fast-dyed cotton is imported not only in the favorite red and black, but in yellow and in soft blue that look especially well for such things as tray and table cloths. The linen, which is in various thicknesses and tints, some coarse and gray in tone and some quite fine and white, is cut out ready to work and distributed once a fortnight to the workers in each village. There are now over a thousand families of which a member or members have been given employment in this way.

The Workers Have Originality

At first, to gauge their capacity, only a small mat was given to each worker, and the price paid for this when finished was sufficient to buy a fortnight's food supplied at the special rates offered by the Society of Friends' depot. Now all sorts of bigger things are cut out, but the designs for the embroidery are always left down to the workers, so that the distinctive peasant character of the decoration may be retained. The stitches vary according to the district, the three different kinds being the popular cross-stitch, the drawn thread which is used in all Near Eastern embroideries, and a very close damask stitch done in narrow bands in diaper patterns that give almost the effect of weaving, the stitches hardly showing at the back.

In making their own aprons the women often use woven stripes and embroideries together, putting the stitches in with the needle when the linen is still on the loom. The apron seen by the writer had woven red stripes decorated with darned stitches, some going the way of the warp and some the way of the weft, and the spaces of white linen between the stripes had a little design in red cross-stitch.

The variety in the designs is remarkable, and even when at first eight two pieces of embroidery look just alike some distinction is generally found on closer examination. There do not appear to be any books of designs except for the cross-stitch, for in woman seems to know a few different patterns. The cross-stitch is used in a way so original, simple and practical that people often buy small pieces to get ideas for their own needlework. On one little frock the worker, in addition to a pretty red cross-stitch, for example, had put a double zigzag line of cross-stitch about two inches above it in black and red, the effect being as charming as it was unexpected.

Many Garments Available

Delightful jumpers are available with double bands of darned embroidery low on the shoulders like those on the peasants' own smocks, and the sleeves are often set in with an intricate and fascinating lace stitch. A very pretty jumper was in linen of a pale gray tone with a small sailor collar edged with a band of red embroidery, which was repeated in a double row on the shoulders, and the sleeves were joined in with a white and red lace

stitch. A similar garment was very effective in a fine white linen with narrow bands of black embroidery on it, the neck, in this case cut square, being edged with this embroidery.

Any number of coat collars are also made, some in white with a drawn-thread border, others hemstitched and decorated with a darned border in black, or in black relieved with yellow or blue, or in all blue. Others are done in diminutive cross-stitch, one being in black and blue with just a touch of yellow.

These peasant embroideries are particularly charming for children's frocks, which are made either with a little bodice and skirt or in simple tunic shape with an embroidered belt. One of the former had a small square yoke in front of the bodice with two little figures and a bird done on it in black and red cross-stitch and a little pocket with a cross-stitch flower, just a touch of yellow being introduced at the neck and sleeves. A Magyar overall had a border of figures in black and red cross-stitch.

The linen being woven in quite a narrow width, large table cloths have to be made of four squares, which are surrounded by a border of darned embroidery and joined by a lace stitch. In a very pretty one the embroidery border was in blue and the joining stitch in white with blue and black introduced to form a design.

There are also tray cloths, luncheon sets, and duchesse sets to be had, and cushions for the garden are very popular, the fact that they wash well being a great advantage. One had a red embroidered border and the surrounding seam was made with a black and white lace stitch introducing a red

Very picturesque are the shopping bags with two or three narrow bands of embroidery on them in red, blue or black. And a particularly delightful notion is that of small embroidered bags to use with cat's paws. One of these was completely covered with a design in red cotton in darned stitch, and the long strap by which it was hung around the neck was decorated in a similar fashion.



A Coat for Nipping Winds

This automobile costume is fashioned of Rodier wool fabric, plaided in deep brown, orange and rust, and bordered with tan. The scarf collar of tan, edged with rust-colored fringe, is tied at the left side and thrown over the shoulder. The hat is of deep brown felt, faced with tan and trimmed with an orange and rust-colored silk band. Tan shoes and stockings complete the costume.

Making Relishes Without Cooking

Ripe Tomato Relish

Take ½ peck ripe tomatoes, 1 cupful chopped onion, 4 green sweet bell peppers, 1 dozen stalks of celery (stalks, not bunches), 1 cupful green mustard seed, ½ cupful black and white mustard seed crushed a little, ½ cupful of salt, ½ cupful of sugar, 1 quart of vinegar, or enough to cover.

Peel the tomatoes and chop; also chop the celery, onions and peppers, and be sure the latter are not of the pungent variety. Put these chopped articles in a colander and let drain in a cool place for several hours or overnight. Put into a granite or porcelain utensil large enough to hold them all and mix well. Add the nasturtium seed whole, the mustard seed, salt and sugar, and stir well. Finally add the vinegar and mix. This mixture may stand and marinate for a day, but if the ingredients are well mixed, including the mustard seed, it is ready at once to can or bottle and seal. This is good immediately, but is better after standing a few days.

Green Tomato Relish

This may be made practically the same way, or some ripe and some green tomatoes may be used together. It can be varied from the first recipe by adding a tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and mace. These tend to darken the mixture. Spices help to preserve any relish, but the mustard seed itself, used in the first recipe, is a preservative as well as a delicious flavoring.

Cold Tomato Catsup

One peck ripe tomatoes, peeled, chopped and drained and put through a sieve or colander; 2 cupfuls chopped onions, 2 cupfuls chopped celery, 1 cupful salt, 1 cupful sugar, 1 cupful white mustard seed, 3 red peppers (if very peppery use but one pungent one), 2 tablespoonfuls ground mace,

cloves and pepper, 4 teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon, enough vinegar to make the thickness desired. Let all the vegetables stand and drain, as the tomatoes especially are very juicy. This may be left in a jar to season thoroughly with the spices, and afterward canned or bottled and sealed. If a red product is wanted, it is better to put the spices in a cheese-cloth bag, as they materially darken the catsup. The regular rule calls for six pints of vinegar, but this is apt to make it too thin.

Cold Cucumber Pickle

Use medium-sized or small cucumbers. Make a weak brine and add a little vinegar, enough to give it a slightly sour taste. A "weak" brine is merely water and salt—just about as much salt as would be used in cooking. Coarse salt is better for this, and enough is needed to make the water taste a little too salty, for the cucumbers weaken the brine. Cut the cucumbers with their stems on, as the stems seal them and keep the juice from exuding. Do not wash more thoroughly than is necessary to make them clean. If the spines are scrubbed off the pickles may spoil. Put the cucumbers in this brine, and if small, let them stand 24 hours; if large, let them stand 48 hours. Remove from brine and drain well, or wipe if you wish immediate action. This same brine will do for about three lots of cucumbers, then, if more are wanted, mix new brine with vinegar as before.

For the cold vinegar pickling use: One gallon good vinegar, 2 ounces ground white mustard, mixed with a

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pickles in open jars, for the olive oil rises to the top and shuts out the air. In most households, however, the cans that seal are more convenient and keep the product clean.

Nasturtium Seed Pickle

It often happens that there are many green nasturtium seeds on growing plants and these have a peculiarly delightful pungency. Gather these seeds before frost comes and put into a very weak brine over night. Drain in the morning and put into pickle bottles. Heat vinegar and add a very little cayenne pepper. Cover the brined nasturtium seeds in the bottles with the boiling vinegar, and seal.

A Very Simple Cold Cucumber Pickle

Choose enough medium-small cucumbers to fill a two-quart glass. Wash and wipe and fill can half full of the cucumbers, crowding and packing firmly. In the middle of the can put: 12 whole cloves, 20 whole allspice, 3 bay leaves, 2 tablespoonfuls salt. Fill the can with cucumbers, crowding and pressing them in closely. Cover with boiling vinegar, and seal. It takes about two cupfuls of vinegar to fill a two-quart can of pickles, if packed well. Run a silver knife down the edges of the inside of the glass; this lets the air out and the vinegar in.

Chili Sauce

One bottle of evaporated horseradish or its equivalent of fresh, grated horseradish, 3 quarts of finely chopped ripe tomatoes. (In using ripe tomatoes for relishes it is not necessary to peel them, but they chop much more easily if peeled. Most ripe tomatoes may easily be peeled cold, by rubbing the back of a knife over their skins. This loosens a skin so that it readily comes off. Scalding tomatoes softens their skins much.) One-half cupful chopped onion, 1 green Bell pepper (sweet pepper), 1 quart vinegar, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 1 bunch of celery chopped, 8 tablespoonfuls white sugar, 6 tablespoonfuls white mustard seed, 6 tablespoonfuls salt. Drain the tomatoes well, then mix all together and bottle and seal.

To Darn a Ragged Hole

Large ragged holes in children's clothes are easily repaired in the following way: Place under the hole a piece of stiff paper sufficiently large to cover all thin surrounding parts. Tack the material and paper together, sewing near to the edge of the paper. Neatly arrange the edges of the hole and tack these down to the paper. Cover with a damp cloth and press with a hot iron. Proceed to darn in the usual way and the work will be quite easily done. A darn carried out in this manner is much flatter and will also wear longer than when the usual plan is adopted.

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Put two strips of your goods together, having them the width that you want between two rows of hemstitching. Turn the edges of these strips in the same as you would do if you were going to put insertion between the strips. Now take about 20 thicknesses of grocery paper or newspaper and place these between the two strips of goods, the edges of which you have turned in, holding the edges of the strips of goods and the edges of the paper evenly together. Now sew the edges of the goods and the papers together on the machine, taking care to sew as closely to the edge as possible. When finished, pull the paper away from the goods. The edges of the strips produced by placing several thicknesses of the paper between the goods forms a hemstitch which is quickly and easily made, and is very pretty and closely resembles hand hemstitching. The width of the hemstitch will be according to the number of thicknesses of paper which you use.

Oriental Pilaf, or Pilau

There are many kinds of pilaf or pilau, the rice dish which is the staple food of the western part of the Mohammedan world. Its composition ranges from plain rice-and-lamb stew

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to rice flavored with burnt or browned butter, or with a meat gravy. The most delicate is the browned-butter variety. That is the simplest as well as the most orthodox, or true, pilaf.

Bring 2 quarts of water, salted to taste, to a vigorous boil. Then add about 1½ cupfuls of rice. Have no apprehensions about oversteering the rice, for occasional stirring will cause no sogginess.

When the rice is soft, pour into a colander and drain thoroughly. Over it pour some hot water, to rid the preparation of gluten, and you will have a light, fluffy dish, free from the agglutination that so frequently confronts the housewife.

Then for the amount of rice indicated above, melt in a pan 2 fairly heaping tablespoonfuls of butter and cook until brown. Put a good dash of black pepper over the rice, and with a spoon distribute the burned butter uniformly over the top.

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Chippendale was an artist. The chair factories of his day were just factories.

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Just as Chippendale ceased to turn out new productions then, so the pieces also ceased to be made by him. He died, and his work ceased to be made by him. He died, and his work ceased to be made by him. He died, and his work ceased to be made by him.

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THE HOME FORUM

Dunbar's Non-Dialect Poems

AS A writer of poems in the Negro dialect, Paul Laurence Dunbar's position is, of course, unique. These poems are mellow, and touch the heart. They are permeated with tenderness—for the "ill brown baby wif spakin' eyes"; for the "ol cabin" where Malindy sings—and there are "Taters in de fish layin' dahn to roasts." There is the newly redeemed "brudder" who "done shuk his fist at Satan an turn his back on de worl'" until seduced by the scrape of the co'nstall fiddle, or the tuning of a neighbor's banjo at dusk; there is the rosette romance of courtship—"Sum-mah night an sighin' breeze 'long de lovah's lane"—and through it all much primitive joy in the sunshine, and the robin's whistle and the mocking bird's cry.

In all these poems Dunbar but wrought with the glamorous imagination and emotions of his people, and to one who knows anything of that people, it becomes difficult to separate the intrinsic charm of the poems from their purely racial appeal. Of course, that is their surreal compliment, but in his non-dialect poems the poet challenges criticism, alone and unaided. It is surprising (but why surprising?) to find how beautiful some of these poems are. Not all of them. Many of them but too clearly echo—both in cadence and inspiration—one after another of "the great society." Here—one senses the influence of Shelley, there—of Swinburne or Wordsworth. But what does this say but that the artist was a "young" artist, and not yet entered into his estate? Very youthful, too, is his submission to the influence of didactic allegory.

The original and purely conceived poems remain. Their execution is very deft, their metrical quality warm and faultless, their thought mournfully, delicately patterned, like the petal shadows thrown upon a shoji screen by the moonlight. An old impassioned sadness flows through them. Nor are they without bitterness, but it is a bitterness that has been worn smooth by fate.

The love poems are humble, chastened, sincere. They have limpidity and fragrance. As is ever true of the love lyric, they take their beauty not from innovation of thought, but from the old realm of emotion. They possess, too, that deceptive simplicity that stands the wear of repeated reading. Very tenuous and lovely is one of these, beginning:

Dream on, for dreams are sweet,
Do not awaken!

Dream on, and at thy feet
Pomegranates shall be shaken.

Another—"To a Lady Playing the Harp"—breathes the faint aroma of the seventeenth century. It begins—
Thy tones are silver meted into sound,
And as I dream
I see no walls around,
But seem to hear
A gondolier
Sing sweetly down some slow Venetian stream.

A finer imaginative quality and deeper emotion are revealed in a third

very simplest metres that can be read by the hasty modern journalist, and he sometimes thinks that abandonment of form altogether is the quickest road to the new. To ask for development, rather than destruction or the reversal of chaos, is not reactionary. Some knowledge of what has been done in the past is necessary both to experiment and progress. We should never have had the Spenserian stanza if we had not had the quatrain earlier. Spenser's use of that stanza did not prevent Shelley, Byron, and Tennyson from breathing their own spirit into it, and developing new possibilities in it. It is the task of contemporary poets to develop, in other directions, effects that have hitherto been unused and undiscovered.—Alfred Noyes, in the Morning Post (London).

Honey Harvest

Then let a choice of every kind be made,
And, labelled, set upon your storehouse racks—
Of Hawthorn-honey that of almond smacks:
The luscious Lime-tree-honey, green as jade;
Pale Willow-honey, hived by the first rover;
That delicate honey culled
From Apple-blossom, that of sunlight tastes;
And sunlight-coloured honey of the clover.
Then, when the late year wastes,
When night falls early and the moon is dulled

And the last warm days are over,
Unlock the store and to your table bring
Essence of every blossom of the spring.
And if, when wind has never ceased to blow
All night, you wake to roofs and trees becalmed
In level wastes of snow,
Bring out the Lime-tree-honey, the embalmed
Soul of a lost July, or Heather-spiced
Brown-gleaming comb wherein sleeps crystallized
All the hot perfume of the heathery slope.
And, tasting and remembering, live in hope.

—Martin Armstrong.

Eternal Springtide of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING, to the great mass of humanity, is the most joyous season of the year. It may not have the exuberant abandon of summer, but it has the quiet hope of the recurring sense of life after the sleep of winter, which appears as a renewal of the promise, "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

During long months the country has lain dark and fallow or frozen beneath its mantle of white; but once more the sun shines forth with sufficient warmth to thaw the ice and the snow, and to soften the ground so that the green grass and the tender plant may break through. The heat also encourages the buds of tree and shrub to unfold and expand into leaf and blossom, with promise of fruit to follow in due season. Even a delayed or a belated spring has its charm and beauty. Though the outward manifestations of growth may seem slow and backward, we know that they will surely develop and come to maturity; and sometimes bud and blossom are thus protected from late frosts.

The trees in their dainty fligree covering, just awaiting the sun's command to break forth into joy, seem to typify that waiting upon the Lord which comes to the human consciousness when it is just beginning to awake from its long sleep of the belief of life in matter, an awakening which brings with it some realization of the glorious heritage of the sons of God.

The life-giving gospel of Christian Science reveals the true status of spiritual being as the idea of divine Mind, which cannot be held in bondage by dark doubts and fears, nor chilled by thoughts of criticism, incapacity, or limitation of any kind. This gospel shows that as we allow "the Sun of righteousness"—right-thinking—to shine into our consciousness, "the long winter of our discontent" must give place to the eternal springtide of Truth and Love. The Psalmist sang: "Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven. Yea, the Lord shall give that which is good; and our land shall yield her increase. Righteousness shall go before him; and shall set us in the way of his steps." Out of the earth, that is, from the belief of material

The river with its sails is a strip of blue silk
On which moths have lighted
And cling, tilting.
—Elizabeth J. Costworth, in "Fox Footprints."

A Month in Virginia's Mountains

There was not room enough in the old buggy for both of us, and I found that I had been delegated to ride over with the letter carrier. When he arrived in a topless, rattling, one-seated vehicle of utterly needless style and make, I began to entertain serious misgivings. These were short-lived, however, due to the strenuous effort of seating myself beside my escort while his wiry little horse danced about the yard. This accomplished, we started off like the wind.

It has been years since I took that wild ride over the mountains, but I can still feel the sting of the April mist on my face and hear the hurrying hoofs of that tireless pony. At the top of what I later learned was the "Near Divide" I gave a cry of pleasure; as far as eye could see the mountains were covered with purple and lavender flowers—"wild pansies," the natives call them. I put out a brave and detailing hand: "O please stop long enough for me to get some!"

For the first time my companion looked at me: "Them things," he said, contemptuously; "they ain't worth pickin'." Nevertheless he gathered a great bunch for me while I struggled to keep our pony from heading up the mountain side. We started off again. The good roads were far behind us, but still our steed kept up his furious pace, only slowing down when we came to an occasional in-mail-box and then only long enough for the driver to reach in and deposit the mail.

The mountains closed in around us and shut out the rest of the world. Higher and higher we climbed, and the pony slowed down to a decided jog-trot. I tried to converse with my companion but met with no encouragement. When the drive seemed likely to emulate Tennyson's brook and "go on forever," my companion pointed a brown finger to a cabin on the far side of a greatly swollen stream that I was to learn afterward was part of Jackson's River.

"That there's your house, lady. I'll have to tote you across the river, though."

We were nearing the river now. All at once I clung desperately to my uncertain seat, for without the slightest warning the horse had plunged right into the noisy stream and was making his jerky way, buggy and all, to the opposite bank. Slowly he climbed one particularly slippery rock and slid down the far side—at last we were there!

"Reckon you-all will have to wait a spell for the others," my one-time companion called back to me as he plunged a second time into the rusty water.

That month in the mountains of western Virginia was a month of revelation and discovery. We learned to ride fearlessly through Jackson's River for the daily delivery of mail, and we also learned to love the simple, primitive people who opened their hearts and homes to us. We spent long, beautiful hours under the giant sugar-maples, our eyes fastened on the "rock-ribbed hills."

Somewhere these mountain children had retained children of the wilder west. Bias still drove his ox team across the Divide and the farmers still joined forces at seedtime and harvest. Not one unkind word or critical remark did we hear in those enlightening weeks; civilization may not have penetrated into that rustic setting, but courtesy and brotherly love were already there.

Sails

The river with its sails is a strip of blue silk
On which moths have lighted
And cling, tilting.
—Elizabeth J. Costworth, in "Fox Footprints."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By
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poem, into which is woven the added favor of time:
Tonight we sit where sweet the spice winds blow,
A wind the northland lacks and ne'er shall know,
With clasped hands and spirits all aglow
As in Arabia in the long ago.

Nor did he fall of gaining the more difficult uplands of abstract emotion. There is a little poem, "Comparison," as quaint as it is felicitous—ending:

The robin sounds a beggar's note
Where once the nightingale has heard,
But he for whom no silver throat
Its liquid music ever stirred,
Deems robin still the sweetest bird.

"Rain-Songs" is a bit of plaintive imagery—a poem delicately traced in but four lines:

The rain streams down like harp-strings from the sky;
The wind, that world-old harpist sits by;
And ever as he sings his low refrain,
He plays upon the harp-strings of the rain.
A. S.

Watermelons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Watahmelon, watahmelon, who'll buy, who'll buy?"
Up from the hot street comes the cry,
In eloquent music of Negro tone
That has in it something of plaintive moan.

Bringing a vision of round red sun
Sinking away as the day is done,
Over the cornfield and waving grain
And red clay roads of the South again!
Gilding the lawn where the ladies play
In fountains and frills at serene croquet.

Making the cool white columns glow
Beneath the roof of the portico.

"Watahmelon, watahmelon!" again the cry

From a small pickaninny with dancing eye,
Mellow and luscious, rose-red and green.

Lending a barbaric touch to the scene!
"Bob white, bob white!" comes the partridge call.

While "whip poor will" from the fern brake fall.

The wider bird as the Negroes say
Who unfailingly tells the time of day!

This phantasmagoria of Southern scene
And childhood's fancies springs between

The hot, bright present when comes the cry—

"Watahmelon, watahmelon, who'll buy, who'll buy?"
Amy Smith

Forms in Verse

There are, of course, good new poets and bad new poets. They cannot be accepted or rejected in groups. So far from being opposed to experiment, I believe we are only at the beginning of metrical invention, and that no one should write verse today unless he can develop new forms and metrical effects. I have tried to carry out this theory in practice, over and over again; but apparently it is only the

Low Tide. From an Aquatint by George Soper

Der Liebe ewiger Frühling

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FÜR die grosse Mehrzahl der Menschen ist der Frühling die Jahreszeit, über die sie sich wohl am meisten freuen. Er hat vielleicht nicht die überschwengliche Ungezogenheit des Sommers; aber er birgt die stille Hoffnung auf das wiedererwachte Leben nach dem Winterschlaf in sich, die als eine Erneuerung der Verheissung erscheint: "Selig sind die Sanftmütigen; denn sie werden das Erbreich besitzen."

Während langer Monate lag das Land brach und dunkel oder auch erstarrt unter seiner Schneedecke; aber nun scheint die Sonne von neuem, und ihre Wärme bringt Eis und Schnee zum Schmelzen und macht die Erde weich, sodass das grüne Gras und die zarten Pflanzen sie durchbrechen können. Auch die Knospen an Baum und Strauch werden durch die Wärme ermuntert, sich zu Blättern zu entfalten und Blüten zu treiben, die späteres Fruchttreten verhessen. Sogar ein verspäteter Frühling ist nicht ohne Reiz und Schönheit. Wenn auch das äussere Wachstum aufgehalten und verzögert scheint, so haben wir doch die Gewissheit, dass alles sich entwickeln und zur Reife gelangen wird; ja manchmal bleiben Knospen und Blüten auf diese Weise sogar vor späten Frösten bewahrt.

Die mit dem ersten zarten Grün überhauchten Bäume warten nur auf den Ruf der Sonne, um ihre Blätter freudig zu entfalten. Sie scheinen jenes Harren auf den Herrn zu versinnbildlichen, in dem sich das menschliche Bewusstsein befindet, wenn es eben anfängt, aus seinem langen Traum von der Annahme, dass Leben in der Materie sei, zu erwachen, welches Erwachen eine gewisse Erkenntnis des herrlichen Erbes der Kinder Gottes zur Folge hat.

Das lebenspendende Evangelium der Christen Wissenschaft offenbart den wahren Zustand des geistigen Seins als die Idee des göttlichen Gemüts, die weder von dunkeln Zweifeln und Befürchtungen in Banden gehalten noch durch Gedanken der Kritik, der Unfähigkeit oder der Beschränkung irgendwelcher Art entmutigt werden kann. Diese Botschaft zeigt, dass wenn wir "die Sonne der Gerechtigkeit"—des richtigen Denkens—in unser Bewusstsein einschleusen, der lange Winter unsrer Missverständnisse dem ewigen Frühling der Wahrheit und Liebe weichen muss. Der Psalmist sang: "... dass Treue [Wahrheit] auf der Erde wachse und Gerechtigkeit vom Himmel schaue; dass uns auch der Herr Gutes tue und unser Land sein Gewächs gebe; dass Gerechtigkeit fürder vor ihm bleibe und im Schwange gehe." Der Erde, d. h. dem Glauben an einen materiellen Sinn, entwachsen alle Disharmonie und alles Leid, die das sterbliche Dasein bedrängen und die

When Cowslips Bloom

One cowslip makes me sing; and here for the first time of my watching them through my springtimes, they came on me in torrents. They ran like a rushing river. They broadened out into lagoons and widened still wider into lakes and then came running and ran a footrace with the train. Like the stars for multitudes they were and everyone is a smiling. Not a churl among them all. "The day of cowslips"—hold that in thy calendar, my heart, April twenty-seven, in the year of God, nineteen hundred fifteen, when the Minnesota lakes were playing hide-and-seek with us travelers, running to peek at us in their game of peek-a-boo and then running away from us, reticent and then brazen, while all among their margins flowered out the golden cowslips, and when a little stream wandered moodily where rushes soon would build banks for them—there the cowslips come trooping with swift delight like a happy song from a heart in love.

There are days and days and days for all things. Said a hoary voice of a long ago, "Thou has made over a thing beautiful in his season." Say that again, Golden Throat. That brave saying cannot wither. It must be a perennial song. "Everything beautiful in his season." And was that old Ecclesiastic turned poet looking at cowslips on the margins of Minnesota lakes on an April day when the glory of the sunlight was beyond words to picture and the rupture of the new year was wild like the flight of happy birds flying for sheer love of flight and having no whither to journey? I wonder. Yet were there no buttercups in Palestine. Had he been here, he would have said in languishment of tone as the cowslips in innumerable multitudes sang out to the Spring. "We are here to make you welcome. We are here." "God hath made everything beautiful in his season."

God hath made this day beautiful in its season, beautiful with cowslips, and this is the day when the cowslips have taken holiday to welcome with unapproachable laughter the advent of the spring! "Welcome, Spring, welcome home," the cowslips chime. "Welcome, ye golden laughter, sweet cowslips; 'tis worth waiting a weary year to find ye gladdening once again. A welcome, my cowslips," saith the Spring.—William A. Quayle, in "With Earth and Sky."

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Independence in the Philippines

LEADERS of the opposition to the authority of Governor-General Leonard Wood in the Philippines must at least be given credit for the courage to speak without reserve regarding their purpose in defying that authority. They have, by their action, arrayed the legislative branch of the insular government against the executive branch, represented by the Governor-General, standing as the representative of the United States. Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, seconded by Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, makes it clear that those Filipinos for whom he speaks prefer, instead of that temporary form of government maintained under direction of the President and Congress of the United States, a government similar to that maintained by the self-governing British colonies, where the power and authority of the governed are virtually supreme.

Perhaps it is not for the American people to regard too harshly any sane and considered movement in behalf of that inalienable right of self-determination which they are bound, by tradition and by sentiment, to defend. The chief consideration is not the right, but the wisdom, of such an assumption of power by the people of the Philippines. History has been made rapidly in the islands since that May morning when Admiral Dewey raised the Stars and Stripes there in defiance of established Spanish authority. The peoples most affected have traveled a long way out of the darkness of ignorance and superstition since 1898. But the journey undertaken is not one often so quickly completed. The British colonists who established the American Republic were men and women of a higher civilization than existed in the Philippines a quarter of a century ago. And yet they did not for a much longer period pretend to assert their right to self-determination. The process was a new and untried one at that time, it is true, and not one carelessly undertaken. That it was successful does not prove that it can be adapted to the desires and ambitions of those less fitted to the tasks of self-government and complete autonomy.

Even those in the United States and elsewhere who have been inclined to regard unfavorably what they declared to be an experiment in American imperialism, would not willingly see destroyed or nullified the unselfish efforts which have been made in behalf of genuine progress in the Philippines. Hasty or ill-considered action now, or even later, might lead to serious reversions among an ambitious people not yet entirely prepared for the task which they are so ready to assume. And yet there should not be permitted to continue anything even faintly suggestive of domination. Freedom is the ultimate goal of the Filipino people. The only remaining question, or doubt, is as to their fitness, now or in the immediate future, to assume their newer responsibilities.

India's Advance in Christianity

IN A land where some 298,000,000 of the 318,000,000 population is Hindu, or Moslem, or Buddhist, with another 15,000,000 divided among a score of lesser creeds, it well may seem misleading to use the word "advance" as regards Christianity. Yet it is exact. More: it is encouraging. For the solemn fact is that present-day India is exhibiting to the

Western world a movement surely making away from its immemorial past, toward the mental frontier of Europe.

For a generation and more the energy of Occidental materialism has been stirring these Oriental folk and now the leaven of Christianity is working among them. They have long been called the most religious-minded people in two hemispheres and why should there not grow up in their midst a truly spiritual form of Christianity?

India's Christians now number 4,750,000—only that in the gigantic total of the crowded races dwelling between Cape Camosin and the Himalayas! But there were not 880,000 a dozen years ago. The increase in that brief span has risen close to 23 per cent. As that rate of growth is maintained (and there appears no present reason to doubt such development) it becomes impossible to overestimate the influence of the movement upon the future of the ancient land.

It is not only that Christianity, as usually so taken, is gaining ground; it is that the Christian idea is growing every day more fixedly permanent. The missionary workers from the West are scorned often enough; the rivalry of the sects which have sent them into Asia is usually derided—and yet this mighty India more and more is coming to contemplate religion as something kind, not cruel, and to recognize existence as something beautiful, not grimly hard.

The idea of sacrifice makes deep appeal. The call to work for others and to give, not get, is being listened to increasingly. The noticeably growing desire to get rid of caste is a part of it all, too, for, as Harold Begbie writes: "India has moved away from an aristocratic exclusiveness and a tyranny of despotism toward fraternity, sacrifice, and love," and he goes on:

The work has been begun by missionaries of every church and by noble-hearted, sweet-living, kindly laymen of every class and degree. All the planting and watering have been done by European Christians, but the increase is God's.

We hear much these days of the Indian agitator. His is a trouble-breeding influence, though doubtless making for appreciable good in the midst of much that is unsettling and not a little that is vicious. We hear seldom of the Indian missionary. Is it not possible that it is he, after all, who really is doing most to emancipate the land? Nor can the reply be other than a thankful "Yes," in so far as he is realizing that true preaching is constant practice of meekness, love, and self-dedication.

"Hague" Reports for Coal Wars

THERE are thirty-seven articles, most of them definite recommendations for the betterment of labor conditions in the soft coal industry, in the report issued yesterday by the United States Coal Commission. Of these, the thirty-seventh appears to be the kernel of the nut, while the first may be the most gratifying to a public long deluged by unreasoning propaganda from miners and operators alike. Each side is urged in the first article to "place some check upon provocative and truculent publicity, which tends to undermine good relations," while the last article outlines a constructive system of "continuous investigation and publicity, with the possible resort to mediation," to head off strikes in the future.

Incidentally, many of the recommendations, while not so important as the final one, are illuminating, and a few may come as a surprise to laymen. The incorporation of unions, for example, long urged by many, to make them "responsible" in law, the commission finds, would hardly have the effect in practice of making them more responsible than they already are. Under a Supreme Court ruling, it is pointed out, unions are already liable for acts growing out of a strike, and union funds can now be reached by legal process.

In more technical matters, the report urges compulsory rate publicity in nonunion fields, and the establishment there of check-weighmen (already provided in union fields) to guarantee the miner full weight for his product. Operators are urged to combine more strongly for defense and co-operation; the union is warned that it faces a transitional period, in which, having made itself powerful, it must show itself wise.

The most constructive proposal offered, however, is that in the final article, which recommends a system of "compulsory investigation" for forestalling strikes. The machinery of the plan seems simple and practical. All coal agreements, it says, shall provide for automatic renewal except in those provisions for which notice to the contrary is given three months before termination. Two months before termination, if no agreement is in sight by that time, statements of the points at issue from each side shall be made to the President. He shall at once start an inquiry, so that a full report, together with a possible award, shall be ready and waiting by the date of termination of agreement. In other words, before war starts, a "Hague" finding will be entered.

The commission does not specify the agency which will make its previous proposal for "continuous" investigation possible, but more and more it is coming to be seen that the great inchoate coal industry, like the railroad industry, demands a permanent government body. This will interpret and administer the wise industrial code which the Coal Commission is now formulating.

Once Again the Channel Tunnel Project

OF ALL the questions which appear with never-failing regularity to obtrude themselves upon the public consciousness, one of the most persistent is the English Channel tunnel project. Nearly a century and a quarter has passed since this engineering feat was first proposed for practical consideration, but always some difficulty has arisen to prevent its consummation. Quite recently an interesting memorandum has been prepared by Sir Percy Tempest, engineer of the English Channel Tunnel Company and joint general manager of the Southern Railway Company, relative to the general aspects of the tunnel and its construction.

A few decades ago the main objection to this tunnel project was in connection with the alleged danger from a military point of view. Today, as Sir Percy points out, since the advent of the airplane, all such objections have practically lost their significance. The entire proposition, therefore, really resolves itself largely into a question of finances. If constructed, would the tunnel be a financial success? In answer, it is stated that recent figures, based upon the existing cross-channel traffic, clearly show that the tunnel would not only pay its way, but would be likely to bring about such an increase in travel between Great Britain and the Continent that in due course the revenue would be considerable.

An interesting feature, upon which Sir Percy lays no little stress, is the utilization of a new type of boring machine. Experiments have already been conducted with such a machine, he declares, and the tests which have been made of its capabilities show that if two of them were set to work simultaneously, the one on the English side and the other on the French, they would meet in about two and a half years from the time they actually started boring. The total cost of the tunnel would be, according to Sir Percy's estimate, in the neighborhood of £30,000,000.

At a time when the unemployment question is looming large in Great Britain and also when no little tension is being manifested between the two countries chiefly concerned in the project, it is not well lightly to turn aside from it without full and due consideration. The completion of such a tunnel would almost certainly result in an increase of friendly intercourse between Britain and France, and thereby it might do much toward solving a problem which is today pressing insistently but somewhat unsuccessfully for solution.

Reviving the Waterway Campaign

THERE are indications that an early and persistent effort is to be made to further organize public sentiment in New England in support of the project, already almost unanimously indorsed in the middle western sections of the United States, to induce favorable action by the next Congress in carrying out the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project. At a meeting of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association held in Chicago recently, it

was pointed out that the American promoters of the plan regard the outlook as extremely favorable. They claim to be assured of the support and influence of President Coolidge, Speaker Gillett, and the chairmen of the two committees of Congress to which will be referred, in the first instance, all proposals affecting the project. It was said that inasmuch as New England is dependent upon the middle west for much of its foodstuffs, as well as for a market for many of its manufactured products, the reasonable assurance of cheaper transportation facilities will carry great weight in support of the plan.

Hopeful forecast was also made regarding the probable attitude of the people of Ontario, regarded as the pivotal Province in the Dominion, in deciding the ultimate success of the project as a whole. The untiring support of Sir Adam Beck, who was elected to the provincial Legislature by an overwhelming majority on a platform demanding the development of hydroelectric resources, is accepted by supporters of the project in the United States as an assurance of favorable action by Ontario.

It is reasonable to forecast the support by the people of New England of national legislation committing the United States to the development of the waterway. It has been shown, apparently to the satisfaction of manufacturers, distributors and consumers alike, that the interests of New England and the middle west in the undertaking are identical. President Coolidge perhaps has a clearer conception of the plan than another not so familiar with economic and industrial conditions along the international boundary states might have, and it is reasonable to believe that, as measures designed to make co-operation in the development have been outlined, they will receive his approval, if not his active personal and official support. The time seems to have arrived for action.

The Business Situation

IT REQUIRES no very great effort to see that world economic conditions are gradually righting themselves. Pessimists who have been able to look upon the European situation only with the gravest forebodings soon will be forced to admit that the clouds of trouble not only have a silver lining but are beginning to break away. Developments abroad which are conspicuously favorable to the business of the world include the probable settlement of the Italo-Greece dispute; possible early solution of the reparations problem; advices from Japan indicating a smaller loss of life and property in the earthquake disaster than earlier estimates, and the magnificent response other countries of the world have made to the appeal for help.

As affecting the world business situation, by far the most important influence is the expected early abandonment of the German passive resistance policy in the Ruhr. Its significance lies in the fact that an agreement will be reached between France and Germany on the reparations question. This will mean the resumption of commercial relations between Germany and other nations of Europe on a scale which will bring prosperity and good will. That it will have an immeasurable influence upon the commerce of the entire world goes without saying. This dispute between France and Germany has been so long drawn out that people generally are reluctant to think that it will end soon. But the stage is set for the final scene, and it is possible to believe that a new Germany will arise out of present chaotic conditions. It is almost impossible to comprehend the vast importance of this development to world affairs. Nothing more vital to international commerce has occurred since the signing of the armistice.

With the settlement of the anthracite coal strike in the United States, no important labor conflicts remain to be disposed of in that country. Captains of industry, who have naturally given the subject of business conditions their most serious study, are unanimous in the opinion that the trade situation presents a most favorable outlook. Manufacturers and other producers in the United States hereafter will be obliged to compete more keenly with those of the European countries, and therefore will be forced to pare down expenses and develop greater efficiency in output in order to get their share of the world business. They can do it. The ingenuity and skill displayed by them in the past give assurance that in a world contest for commerce they will be able not only to hold their own but enlarge the trade that has been theirs in the past.

Editorial Notes

A CAMPAIGN which has been waged with considerable vigor recently in regard to the littering with cans, paper, etc., of the parks and beauty spots around London might well be duplicated in other sections of the world. Some two years ago most of the London press gave considerable publicity to appeals directed to those who used these places for pleasure and picnicking. No considerable improvement took place, however, so that last April notices were posted in many places, advising offenders that proceedings would be taken against them. Since April, as a consequence, some thirty persons have actually been fined and more than 200 warned by letter, and it is, of course, expected that these measures will produce a salutary result. What the holiday-making public needs probably more than anything else is to be thoroughly awakened to the realization of the necessity of respecting the rights of its neighbors in this respect.

EVIDENTLY the Massachusetts Civic League is a believer in the old maxim, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again," for, undismayed by the frequent rebuffs it has received from the State Legislature, it has just begun another campaign to obtain legislation for the examination, classification, and specialized treatment of the prisoners in the various county jails and houses of correction in the State. There is reason to hope that success will attend its efforts this year.

Profits in Tree Culture

By W. A. CURTIS

IN striking and picturesque ways the disquieting fact of America's threatened timber shortage is being widely presented in the popular periodicals. The brief, cold summation that at the present rate of consumption and replacement the timber supply of the United States will disappear in forty years is sufficiently disconcerting to render unnecessary any mention of the causes and results of this dissipation of a gift of nature.

The public hears much of the destruction of the forests and little of the possible ways of checking this destruction, of effecting economies in the manufacture and use of lumber, and placing denuded areas under trees again. It is so easy to write of disaster and destruction, that the country is very poorly informed upon constructive measures that could be used.

The subject of tree culture is too vast to be even sketched here. We cannot even present a syllabus in this brief space. But let us throw out a few brief facts. For some time foresters have advised that at least a third of the present farm land of New England ought to be under forest. Within a year, they have made the suggestion that the isolated land of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota be allowed to revert to forest. The New Englanders are somewhat hardened to hearing ill things of their agriculture, but the people of the lake states are restive under any implication that any of their area is not susceptible to profitable agricultural endeavor. If they would look at it in the light of very late timber statistics, showing forest culture to be highly profitable, pride might succeed any possible chagrin.

The planted forest, however, is almost wholly confined to the New England states. Moreover, reversion to timber of old farm lands, with conservation and restoration of forests, is almost wholly confined to those states and Virginia. This is principally due to the fact of an ample rainfall in those sections, which insures germination of tree seeds, and to the hills and mountains which impede the sweep of forest fires. This rough topography is apparently the one greatest reason why forest fires in the Atlantic states are so much fewer and briefer than in the lake states. New York State has accustomed itself to the existence of uncultivated farms, and does not rebel against the thought that all its area is not adapted to agriculture. There is little of the opposition to reforestation in New York that is found in the lake states. This very year, however, the United States Department of Agriculture stated that, roughly, it will take three and a half centuries to populate the cut-off lands of Michigan, and not much less time to populate those of Wisconsin and Minnesota—this at the rate of settlement at the last census. Unofficial statements since then indicate not even that slow increase, but actual decrease. Interest in reforestation, therefore, is being aroused in these sections as a means to more speedily populating them.

Efforts in reforestation have led, however, to the discovery of some very important facts regarding the raising of timber. A few years ago it was said that pine could be harvested in eighty-five years. Later, that estimate was cut to fifty years. Now we have the official statement that in 1922 the highest priced pine in the United States was that of New Hampshire, where it averaged \$10.33 per thousand on the stump, the state forester asserting that fifty per cent of the lots bringing that price were thirty years old and under! That high price for New Hampshire pine does not mean superior lumber. As lumber it does not compare with the Douglas fir of Oregon bringing only one-third as much on the stump. But it does mean nearness to paved wagon roads, railroads, great markets. These reasons explain why Virginia "old field pine" brings twice the stumpage price that the magnificent pines of Mississippi bring. The ways of hastening timber growth are hardly in print yet. Only yesterday the only thought was how to hack down trees, not how to grow them. We have shortened our estimates of the time required to get a timber crop. We have just grasped the simple fact that weeding a forest has precisely the same effect as weeding carrots. Is this in print yet? It is extremely doubtful.

The owner of a great New Hampshire forest bids you look at the pines on an opposite hillside and guess the age of two tracts greatly different in size of trees. You are too far away to use that infallible way of learning the age of white and red pines: counting the whorls. So you guess one tract is forty years older than the other. "They are precisely the same age," the owner replies. "Thirteen years ago I cut out every hardwood and bush in one tract, leaving the other in its natural condition. Observe the great difference in size resulting from weeding."

Within less than a half-dozen years conditions have arisen which make it possible to begin to get an income from the forest long before the final harvest. We are using all sorts of trees for paper pulp. While spruce is the favorite conifer, hemlock and fir have been in use for some time, and even the pines. Whereas, poplar was the only broad leaf tree used ten years ago, about everything, except the oaks, is used now. And for pulp purposes timber is bought by weight, as well as by the cord, taking little trees, although usually under protest. But the need grows. In infancy, sixteen hundred to two thousand pines may be counted on an acre, and only under exceptional circumstances could one-tenth that number survive to maturity. In reforested areas, in planted forests, it will be possible to thin the growth, remove a certain number of trees each year, sell them for paper, or firewood, or distillation. In the natural forest these trees would be lost and the trees which managed to survive in the competition for existence would be delayed in growth, distorted, scarred, in many instances.

There is an old tale, told in New Hampshire, which indicates, again, that timber growing pays. A man divided his farm equally between two sons. One, shiftless, let his land grow up to trees. The other raised cattle, kept the land cleared and producing crops. When he was ready to retire, his farm was assessed at \$4000, and at just that time his lazy brother sold his standing timber for more than five times that amount.

Drier Days in Czechoslovakia

PILSEN beer has frothed in more alcoholic times, according to reports coming from Czechoslovakia. Saloons and the brewery interests are hard hit by a noticeable decrease in drinking in the new republic. "It is evident that pleasure is on the decline and regard for labor on the ascent in Czechoslovakia," observes the Prague Czechoslovak Republican, quoted by the Czechoslovak Review. "In the various bars the owners are their own best customers. In one where there were three customers there were eight waiters. The number of saloons has decreased. Therefore, it is well that pleasure is on the decline in the republic, and labor is being again honored."